

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.
The Rev. H. R. HAWES, M.A., will this DAY (Saturday, March 19), at Three o'clock, begin a Course of Four Lectures "On some American Homœopaths."—Subscription to this Course, Half-a-Guinea; to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.
The Society will meet on WEDNESDAY, March 23rd, at Eight p.m. precisely, when Mr. C. F. KEARY will read a Paper "On the Genuine and the Spurious in the Eddic Mythology."—Myths of Death and of the other World. W. S. W. VAUX, Secretary.
4, St. Martin's-place, 1881.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION—THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE SOCIETY'S PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES, including the LIFE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY, will take place in the Week commencing TUESDAY, May 10th, 1881.
Copies of the Form of Entry, which is required to be sent in by APRIL 1, 1881, may be had on application to
H. M. JENKINS, Secretary.
12, Hanover-square, London, W.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
Cooper's Hill, Staines.—This College has been recently placed on a new basis, and the advantages afforded by it as a Training Institution for those who purpose adopting the Civil Engineering Profession in India or elsewhere are now offered to all persons desirous of following the Course of Study pursued there.
A number of Students, not exceeding Fifty, will be admitted to the College in September, 1881. Candidates for admission must, on the 1st of July, 1881, be over 17 and under 21 years of age, and must give satisfactory proof of their having received a fair general Education.
The Secretary of State for India will offer Ten Appointments in the Indian Public Works Department for competition among the Students entering the College in September, 1881, at the termination of their prescribed Three Years' College Course; that is, in the Summer of 1884.
For all further particulars apply, by letter only, to the SECRETARY, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.; or to the PRESIDENT, Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Staines.
Public Works Department, India Office, JULIAN DANVERS, Secy.
5th January, 1881.

VICTORIA (PHILOSOPHICAL) INSTITUTE.
MONDAY, March 21, a Paper on METEOROLOGY, by J. F. BARNARD, F.R.S.
MONDAY, April 4, a Paper on the VISIBLE UNIVERSE, by Professor Balfour Stewart, F.R.S.
The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock. F. PETRIE, Hon. Sec.
House of the Institute, 7, Adelphi-terrace, near Charing Cross.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.—PICTURES FOR SECOND EXHIBITION RECEIVED
11th and 12th, Pall Mall, April 14th, from Ten to Four, at the Sinner's Hall, Doughty-hill, E.C.
E. W. PARKES, Hon. Sec., 11, Queen Victoria-street.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOUR, 1881.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
The above Exhibition will OPEN, in the Walker Art Gallery, on MONDAY, September 5. The Days for receiving Pictures are from the 1st to the 13th of AUGUST, both inclusive.
Terms, cards of particulars, and all information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES DYALL, Curator, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all Works of Art intended for Exhibition should be sent, and to whom all London Agents, London Agents, 17, Nassau-street, Mid-dlesex Hospital.
JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF SWISS ARTISTS, instituted by the Cercle des Beaux-Arts de Geneva, 168, New Bond-street, will OPEN MARCH 14th.—Admission, 1s.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—MR. WHISTLER'S VENICE PASTELS.—A Series of 50 Pastel Drawings by Mr. Whistler, are now ON VIEW at the FINE-ART SOCIETY'S, 148, New Bond-street.

PAST MOTHER'S GRAVE, from the celebrated Picture by JOSEF ISRAELS. Etched by L. LOWENSTAM, Artist. Proofs of this Etching, signed by both artists, are now ready, price 2s. 6d. To be had of the publisher, L. H. LARZAN, 14, King-street, St. James's, S.W.; and of all Printers.

WILLIAM BLAKE'S ETCHING, 'THE CANTERBURY PILGRIMS.'—Messrs. P. & D. COLNAGHI & Co., having purchased this Plate, which is in fine condition, purpose printing a limited number of impressions on Japan paper.—13 and 14, Pall Mall East.

NEW FRENCH ETCHINGS.—Messrs. DOWDESWELL have much pleasure in announcing that they have in preparation a SERIES of ETCHINGS by the best French Etchers, executed expressly for them. The First will be by FELIX BRACQUEMONT.—36, Chancery-lane, and 138, New Bond-street, W.

SHEPHERD BROTHERS are exhibiting WORKS by Vicat Cole, R.A., Marcus Stone, A.R.A., Laslett J. Pott, G. H. Boughton, A.R.A., T. S. Cooper, R.A., W. Shayer, sen., Henry Dawson, J. Siemens, Ernest Purton, at their GALLERY, 27, King-street, St. James's, London.

FAC-SIMILES IN COLOUR, produced by the ARUNDEL SOCIETY from the OLD MASTERS, are Sold to the Public as well as to Members, at prices varying from 10s. to 40s., and include the Works of Giotto, Fra Angelico, Ferrigno, Andrea del Sarto, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Correggio, Albert Dürer, &c.—Priced Lists with particulars of membership, will be sent, post free, on application at 24, Old Bond-street, London, W.

ARTIST (Exhibitor) gives LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING (Marine and Landscape).—Address G. S., 29, Bolsover-street, Euston-road, W.

TO LITERARY, Scientific, Dramatic, Masonic, and other SOCIETIES.—TO BE LET for Meetings, a large ROOM, one door from Pall Mall.—Apply to THOMAS WEBSTER, Esq., 43, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

LIBRARIAN WANTED for the LEICESTER PERMANENT LIBRARY (Reference and Circulating).—Preference will be given to Applicants who have filled Stations in similar Libraries. Salary to commence at £100 per annum.—Address, stating age, qualifications, and present employment, to J. G. BUCROS, Accountant, Leicester.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT.—A GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain a SITUATION as above in some good Library.—Apply to F. E. T., Church House, Newport, Essex.

BRITISH MUSEUM and all PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—Reference made. Copies extracted and carefully revised. Translations in all Languages.—Address Mr. MASON, 38, Museum-street, London, W.C.

TO ENGINEERS and PATENT AGENTS.—JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMAN, Mechanical and Freehand, or Clerk, desires ENGAGEMENT in London. Over three years in present situation. Happy to supply a limited number of Papers with an ENTERTAINING LETTER, Weekly or otherwise, at a merely nominal charge.—Address H., 4, Cambridge-road, New Malden, Kingston-on-Thames.

SHORTHAND.—Experienced Editorial and General AMANUENSIS (Lady) is DISENGAGED. Legible, non-feminine Longhand, good Correspondent. Knowledge of German and French. Sermons, Meetings, &c., reported. Terms moderate.—N. O. V., May's, 150, Piccadilly, W.

TO LITERARY MEN.—WANTED, an ARTICLE on the ADVANTAGES of ADVERTISING in the PUBLIC NEWS-PAPERS.—Address FRASER, care of Commercial Business Agency, 40, King-street, Cheapside, London.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A LONDON JOURNALIST, about to take up his Residence in Paris, will be happy to supply a limited number of Papers with an ENTERTAINING LETTER, Weekly or otherwise, at a merely nominal charge.—Address A. H., City News-rooms, Ludgate-circus, E.C.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS and Others.—The Advertiser, who has had many years' practical experience in the Publishing Trade, wishes for a SITUATION as PUBLISHER to a Weekly Newspaper or Periodical. First-class testimonials.—Please address H. W. PARKES, 135, Marylebone-road, N.W.

PRESS.—A SUB-EDITOR of experience desires ENGAGEMENT, either on a Daily, or to take the Editorship of an established Weekly.—Address X., care of Messrs. Adams & Francis, Advertising Agents, 59, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

PRESS.—WANTED, SITUATION as SUB-EDITOR, or SUB-EDITOR and REPORTER. Daily or Weekly. Highest references.—Birta, care of Messrs. Smith & Son, Booksellers, Railway Station, Devonport, Devon.

SUB-EDITOR WANTED for a WEEKLY FINANCIAL NEWSPAPER. Must thoroughly understand his duties, have had some City experience, be a good Shorthand Writer, able Paraphraser, and with abundant energy. Will be required to devote his whole time to the interest of his employers.—Address, in confidence, to Editor, care of Messrs. Judd, Printers, St. Andrew's-hill, Doctors' Commons, E.C. No person need apply who has not had previous experience.

THE JUNIOR PARTNER in a very successful Firm of Newspaper Proprietors (Liberal), General Printers, and Stationers, in the Province, seeks the HELP of FOUR or FIVE CAPITALISTS with a few Thousands each to take over the whole of the Properties. Has been Managing Partner Ten Years—with the Firm Eighteen Years. Limited Liability if necessary. Business in present hands over thirty years. Good Profits.—Address J. S., Messrs. Brett & Craven, Solicitors, 3, Kennedy-street, Manchester.

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A CLERGYMAN and his WIFE, of Literary attainments and good family, suddenly reduced by misfortune to actual destitution, are seeking for any mode of earning for themselves a livelihood. He is sixty-five years of age, and would be fit for some such post as Librarian, but does not feel equal to resuming clerical work. She is sixty years of age, and is willing to become Superintendent or Matron of an Institution, or even a Lady Housekeeper. Either might well undertake the tuition of small children at their homes.—References may be made to Lord Norton, 35, Eaton-place.

C. MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Newspaper Properties for Disposal, both in London and the Provinces.

C. MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Newspaper Properties, undertake Valuations for Probate or Purchase, Investigations, and Audit of Accounts, &c.
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PRINTING.—JOHN BALE & SONS, Printers of the Dental Review, the Englishman's Review, and other Periodicals, are prepared to undertake the PRINTING of Magazines, Pamphlets, Bookworks, Catalogues, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Estimates free.—Steam Printing Offices, 87-89, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, London.

THE REV. R. J. HODGKINSON, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cantab. (founder and for many years head of the Lower School, Uppingham), reverts into his family a limited number of SONS OF NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN, between the ages of Eight and Fourteen, whom he PREPARES for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Inclusive charges for Boys who have no Home in England, and of whom entire care will be taken.—Address Middleton Hall, Warwickshire.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—SCHOOL.—The NEXT TERM will commence on MAY 3rd.—Prospectuses may be obtained from the Office, Gower-street, W.C.
TALFOURD ELY, M.A., Secretary.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.—The NEXT TERM will commence on TUESDAY, 3rd of May.
F. W. MADDEN, M.R.S.A., Secretary.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE for LADIES, 115, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.
The EASTER JUNIOR TERM begins APRIL 1 and closes JULY 10. The EASTER SENIOR TERM begins APRIL 29 and closes JULY 10. Prospectuses, containing terms, Names of Professors, &c., may be had on application to the LADY RECTRESS.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.—The Warden, RICHARD F. CURRY, M.A., is assisted by Seven Resident Graduate Masters. Special attention paid to Modern Languages. Classical and Modern Studies. Junior Department for young boys. Exhibitions to the Universities. Large Playing Fields, Gymnasium, Five Courts, &c. Terms, Fifty and Sixty Guineas.—Apply to the WARDEN.

THE MASON SCIENCE COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL PROFESSORS.
The Trustees intend from the commencement of the Second Session of the College, on the 1st of October next, to enlarge the Course of Instruction.

The present Chairs are—Mathematics (Professor M. J. M. Hill, M.A. Cantab.), Chemistry (Professor W. A. Tilden, D.Sc. Lond. F.R.S.), Physics (Professor J. H. Poynting, M.A. Cantab. B.Sc. Lond.), and Biology (Professor T. W. Bridge, M.A. Cantab. F.L.S.). In the ensuing Session Professor Tilden will add Metaphysics to his existing duties. The Trustees invite applications (to be sent to Mr. G. H. Morley, Secretary, The Mason Science College, Birmingham, on or before the 20th of April next) for the following additional Professorships and Lectureships, viz.:—
1. A Professor of Physiology, with special reference to the Laws of Health.
2. A Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
3. A Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
4. A Professor of Latin and Greek.
5. A Professor of English Language and Literature.
6. A Lecturer on the French Language.
7. A Lecturer on the German Language.

Particulars of the salaries and conditions will be sent by the Secretary on application.
By a resolution of the Trustees, candidates are especially requested to abstain from canvassing.

JOSIAH MASON, Balliol.
J. GIBBS BLAKE, M.D., Chairman of Trustees.
G. J. JOHNSON, Hon. Sec.
Edmund-street, Birmingham, February 23rd, 1881.

THE COUNCIL of the GIRLS' PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL COMPANY, Limited, will shortly appoint a HEAD MISTRESS for a High School, to be established in Scotland. Salary, £200, and Capitation Fee.—Applications to be sent, not later than APRIL 2, to the SECRETARY of the Company, 21, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W., from whom further information may be had.

QUEEN'S SERVICE ACADEMY, Ely-place, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.—Founded 1852, for preparation of Candidates for Competitive Examinations; over 1,000 Pupils have passed direct from the Academy. The Special Classes for R.I. CONSTITUTIONAL Cadets have carried off 50 per cent. of the Cadets offered for competition last year: First Place, four times. Special Work for Woolwich and Sandhurst; over 250 have passed Army Exams., including 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 8th, &c. at recent Competitions.—Apply to W. J. CRAWFORD, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., Director and Sole Proprietor.

DRESDEN, 9, Lüttichaustrasse.—PENSION for the DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN, conducted by the Fräulein FRÄMM, assisted by Professors and Resident Governesses.—For Prospectuses and references apply to the above address.

GERMANY.—A Young LADY, willing to assist for an hour daily, can be RECEIVED in a good GERMAN SCHOOL on reduced terms.—Address LADY PRINCIPAL, 17, Spencer-road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.

EDUCATION.—A Hanoverian Lady, who has held her present Engagement for nine years, wishes to meet with another after Easter. German, French (Paris), Italian grammatically; good Music (no performer); English in all its branches. Fifteen years' experience. Has prepared pupils for London and Cambridge Examinations.—Address FRÄULEIN, Ladies' College, Kendal.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—M. MONCHATEL, the French Protestant Minister of Elbeuf, half an hour from Rouen, receives into his family a few YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMEN for EDUCATION, especially with a view to the acquisition of the French Language for the Civil Service and other Examinations. Special arrangements can be made with Masters in Elbeuf for Music and Drawing. M. MONCHATEL can refer to the following Ladies and Gentlemen, whose Sons have been under his care:—
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George SPOON, Esq., St. Bennett's Green Hill, Ealing.
Mrs. ARMSTRONG, Widow of the Rev. John Armstrong, Rector of Dinder, Somersetshire.
MRS. HOPKINS, Esq., St. Michael's-buildings, Cornhill, London.
Miss STELLMAN, 22, Leicester-square, Bayswater.

HIGH-CLASS EDUCATION for GIRLS, Kendal House, Southport.—Mr. and Mrs. LONGMAD receive only a small number of YOUNG LADIES, and use every care to maintain the character of a Home. They are prepared to meet the wants of those who need the most Elementary instruction as well as of those who wish to pursue a comprehensive Course of Study up to the requirements of the London University Matriculation. Young Ladies are received who wish to give their chief or exclusive attention to Painting, Music, or Singing.

ARMY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—There is a Department in connexion with BLAIRLODGE SCHOOL, Folmont Station, Stirlingshire, N.R. for PREFERRING PUPILS for the above Examination) sent up for Woolwich in 1880 have passed. Special advantages: Absence from town life and individual preparation.—For full particulars apply to the HEAD MASTER.

The Collection of the late HENRY S. BICKNELL, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, April 1, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the Executors), the very extensive and valuable COLLECTION of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, and SCULPTURE formed by that well-known Amateur, HENRY SANDFORD BICKNELL, Esq., deceased, late of Cavendish House, Clapham Common; comprising nearly 500 Works, including an extraordinary number of fine Works of David Roberts, R.A., many of which have never been offered for sale—the celebrated Works of Turner, Palestrina, and Ivy Bridge—and Works of many of the best Painters in Oil and Water Colours of the English School—and several fine Modern French Pictures purchased direct from the Salon; also some fine Modern Italian Sculptures.

Collection of Engravings by Bartolozzi and his School, the Property of A. W. TUCKER, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 1 o'clock precisely, a choice and valuable COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS by BARTOLOZZI and other Engravers of the same school, principally fancy Subjects after Wheatley, Morland, Angelica Kaufmann, Westall, Stothard, Bunbury, &c. in unusually fine condition; also choice Mezzotints after Morland, Wheatley, &c. mostly with uncut margins as published, the Property of ANDREW W. TUCKER, Esq., Author of 'Bartolozzi and his Works,' now in the press.

Full Mail.—The Pictures, Water-Colour Drawings, Miniatures, &c., of the late SAMUEL LOVER, Author and Artist.

MESSRS. POSTER respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 23, at 1 o'clock precisely (by direction of the Trustees of the Will of SAMUEL LOVER, the well-known Author and Artist, Member of the Royal Hibernian Academy), the COLLECTION of PICTURES, Water-Colour Drawings, Miniatures, Portfolios of Prints and Drawings, &c.

Full Mail.—150 whole-length Portraits in Water Colours of Celebrities in Fashion, Politics, &c., by that clever Artist and characteristic delineator, RICHARD DIGHTON, deceased, to be sold by direction of his Widow.

MESSRS. POSTER respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 23, at 1 o'clock precisely, the ESTATE of RICHARD DIGHTON, made by Mr. RICHARD DIGHTON during the last half-century. This Artist will be remembered by the admirable Likenesses so frequently seen in the late Mr. Sam's Windows in St. James's-street.

On view Monday and Tuesday next, and Catalogues had.

Musical Instruments, Collection of Italian Violins, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on TUESDAY, March 22, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a large ASSEMBLAGE of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including Pianofortes, Harmoniums, American Organs, Brass and Wood Wind Instruments, &c.; also a Collection of Italian and other Violins, Violas, and Violoncellos, including those of the late Mr. Fortin.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

No. 39, King's-road, Chelsea.—Lease of Premises, with the Goodwill of a first-class Music Business.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on TUESDAY, March 22, at 2 for 3 o'clock precisely, the LEASE of the premises situate and being No. 39, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, together with the Goodwill of a first-class Pianoforte and Music Business.

Particulars on receipt of stamp to the Auctioneers, or of Messrs. SKELEY & FAULKNER, Solicitors, 7 and 8, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.

Engravings, Drawings, and Paintings.

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Catalogues (by post), two stamps.

Furniture, China, Tapestry, and Miscellaneous Effects.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on TUESDAY, March 22, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a large ASSEMBLAGE of MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY; including Antique Inlaid Furniture—a set of 6 old Chippendale Chairs—Ormolu Clocks and Candelabra—Japanese Bronzes, Cabinets, and Screens—old China—pair of White Crackle Vases, &c.; also an important Suite of Old English Tapestry.

Catalogues (by post), two stamps.

Collection of Miscellaneous Books from various Private Sources.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, March 30, and Two Following Days, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a COLLECTION of BOOKS in the various Branches of Literature, consisting of several small Private Libraries; including D'Alembert, Opusculum Mathematicum, 8 vols.—Hogarth's Works (Boydell's original issue)—Monthly Microscopical Journal, 1869-77—Dezobry's Robinson Crusoe, Stothard's plates—Bewick's Birds and Quadrupeds—Caricatures by Gillray and H. B.—Books in Original Languages, &c.

Catalogues are preparing.

The Library of Music, Autographs, and Original Manuscripts of the late Mr. JOSEPH WARREN.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on MONDAY, April 4, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the extensive and valuable MUSICAL LIBRARY, AUTOGRAPHS and MSS. of the late Mr. JOSEPH WARREN, part Editor of the Musical Antiquarian Society's Publications, &c.

Catalogues are preparing.

Rare Books, English and Foreign, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., EARLY in APRIL, a VALUABLE COLLECTION of RARE BOOKS, English and Foreign—Standard Editions of English Classic Authors—Mssals, Breviaries, &c.—Publications of Learned Societies, &c.; including Montaigne, Essais, the rare folio of 1585, a superb copy—Shelley's The Cenci, first edition, a large uncut copy—Le Breviaire de Notre Dame, Paris, J. Mettayer, 1567 (Hunt 111.)—Bunyan's Fables, second edition, ed. 1781—Pascal, Lettres Provinciales, first edition—Early and Rare Editions of the French Classical Writers—Coleridge's Poems, first edition, presentation copy—The Germ, by Holman Hunt—Halliwell's English Reprints—Huntarian Club Publications—Spenser's Faerie Queen, first edition—Hamerton's Etchers, first edition—Knox's and Macdonald's Seven Lampes, Sonnets of Venice, Fort Clavigera, and other Works—Boydell's Shakespeare—Irishland's Napoleon with Cruikshank's Plates—Poesies de Clotilde, printed on vellum; and other Fine Books, chiefly in handsome bindings by the best binders, &c.

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MESSRS. HODGSON will sell by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, March 23, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, several THOUSAND VOLUMES of MODERN BOOKS and REMAINERS, comprising 125 Knight's Popular History of England, 8 vols. (pub. 4d. 2s.)—110 Payne Collier's Shakespeare, 6 vols. (4d.)—228 Turkey and Russia, 4to (sells 3s.)—480 Fonten's The Beginning (sells 1s.)—240 Jordan's The Ocean, 8vo.—640 Harrow on Electricity, 8vo.—6,000 vol. of Don Greenwell's Essays and Sermons—5,000 vol. of Best of Allot's Year of Prayer, Week of Prayer, &c., with the Stereotype Plates—2,000 vols. of Ford on the Gospel, &c. 8vo.—1,400 Slavonic Provinces of Turkey, 2 vols. (21s.)—The Steel and Stereo Plates of Haviland's Geography of Disease, folio—useful Woodblocks. Also a capital Selection of Standard Works, chiefly new in cloth, being surplus Stock from a Wholesale West-End House—choice Photographs by Frith, in assorted Lots and Portfolios—100 Rooms Printing Demy and Foolscap, 20 Rooms Double Imperial Brown—useful Account-Books, &c.

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MR. MADDOX will include the above in his SALE, at 6, Hill-street, on TUESDAY NEXT, March 22, at 1 o'clock precisely.

Catalogues at his Office, 20, Baker-street, W.

THE MUSICAL TIMES, for MARCH, contains:—Mr. C. Villiers Stanford's Opera, 'The Veiled Prophet of Khorasan'—Mr. Pepys the Musician, by F. Huffer—The Great Composers: Berlioz—The Father of the Symphony—Foncellini's Opera, 'The Prodigal Son'—Moury Popple and Mr. Hall's Concert—Music in Foreign—Mr. Kuh's Brighton Musical Festival—Occasional Notes—Manchester and County News—Reviews, &c. Price 3d.; post free, 4d. Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

THE MUSICAL TIMES, for MARCH, contains a Special and Full Report of the recent Production of Mr. C. Villiers Stanford's Opera, 'The Veiled Prophet of Khorasan,' at the Hanover Opera-House.

THE MUSICAL TIMES, for MARCH, contains "O Saving Victim," Anthem, by Berthold Tours. Price, separately, 1d. London: Novello, Ewer & Co. 1, Berners-street, W., and 80 and 81, Queen-street, E.C.

SANITATION as AFFECTING DWELLINGS.—See the BUILDER (4d. by post, 4d.); also for Views and Plans, War-drawn Market; St. Mary's Viarage, Sevenonks; Exeter Grammar School; and Opera Fountain, Vienna—Mr. Street's Lectures—Newton on the Parthenon—Price Drawings—Press in Germany—Ventilation and Warming, &c.—4d. Catherine-street, and all Newsmen.

THE CHEMICAL NEWS and JOURNAL of PHYSICAL SCIENCE. Edited by W. CROOKES, F.R.S., &c. Every Friday, price 10. No. 1112 (MARCH 18, 1881) contains:—Solubility of sulphur Dioxide in Sulphuric Acid. By J. T. DUNN, B.Sc. Analyses of some Geyser Deposits. By Henry LEFFMANN, M.D. Action of Sea-Water upon Cast-Iron. By Prof. LIVERSIDGE. The Relations between the Atomic Weights. The Alkaloids from Fittur. By Prof. LIVERSIDGE. Proceedings of Societies—Notices of Books—Correspondence—Chemical Notices from Foreign Sources—Notes and Queries, &c. London: Boy-court, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

TO AUTHORS.
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SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

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LITERATURE

Reminiscences. By Thomas Carlyle. Edited by James Anthony Froude. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

(Second Notice.)

THE most striking feature of these reminiscences is their narrowness. The scene of action of Carlyle's drama is mainly London, and yet the tone of the book is as provincial as though he had never left the Scotch village where he was born. The great men who figured in the time of Coleridge and Lamb become dwarfed, and we seem to see the metropolis through the wrong end of the telescope. The graphic power of the book, as the extracts given in our previous article sufficed to show, is as remarkable here as in any of Carlyle's most famous works. He throws an electric light upon one facet of an object, and we see that facet, not as in the genial warmth of lamplight, not as in the frank truthfulness of sunlight, but in a cold, unsympathetic radiance vexed by sinister shadows. It was given to him to see more vividly than any other man of his time the exterior of things "on the flat," but to see truly and broadly was impossible to a nature such as his. In brilliance of scenic power he has had no equal, save, perhaps, Victor Hugo, but to call him a dramatic writer would be like classing the producer of a spectacle with Shakespeare. His method of portraiture in these volumes is identical with that of the 'French Revolution.' As an acute observer once remarked, Carlyle found the word *verdâtre* applied to Robespierre's complexion, and "this furnishes him with so many sentences about the 'sea-green formula,' that his readers feel at last that if Robespierre had been sanguine and Danton bilious there would have been no Reign of Terror." We dwell upon this peculiarity of his not in the spirit of fault-finding, but rather in quest of an excuse for the painfully unjust strictures upon the greatest of his contemporaries of which these volumes are so full. A widespread feeling of anger and irritation cannot but be the result of such ungenerous remarks as we find here upon everybody.

To him the literary or social fame of another is a positive offence: the genius even of a lady draws from him nothing but sneers. Mrs. Carlyle's letters about him and his books are superior to "all the

Sands and Eliots and babbling *cohus* of 'celebrated scribbling women' that have strutted over the world in my time." And the remarkable thing is that the greater the genius the more is he or she despised or else hated. This is sad, but true. We will give but two instances out of many.

To the lover of English poetry and English humour, the two most interesting figures in the London of 1824 are perhaps the author of 'Christabel' and the author of the 'Elia' essays. In the best poetry of the one and in the humour of the other there is that quality of "absoluteness" which, in the eyes of the true critic, sets them in a place apart from their contemporaries; and if Coleridge did produce some poetry that was unworthy of him, assuredly the quality of Lamb's humour is always above impeachment. Carlyle's scorn of these two gifted men knows no bounds.

The 'Life of Sterling' showed that against the memory of Coleridge Carlyle cherished a feeling somewhat akin to hatred, and for no just reason so far as could be seen. He seems, however, to have had a strange feeling of rivalry towards this rare genius; on the ground apparently that they were both talkers and both "philosophers." Perhaps, however, there is some excuse for this if we remember the remarkable misconception of the nature of his own writings which Carlyle showed, and which was shared, it would seem, by many of his contemporaries. These writings of his in their own department of English literature are unequalled, but between them and the philosophical disquisitions of Coleridge that so vexed him the difference was not one of degree at all, but of kind. Poet as Coleridge was, his philosophical method, both in conversation (as recorded in the 'Table Talk') and in writing, was strictly ratiocinative. He never in prose reached his conclusion *per saltum*; he syllogized. Mr. Carlyle, on the contrary, had no logical power and despised logic; and if he had a real mathematical gift, as seems to have been the case, he may be adduced, perhaps, as another instance in support of Sir William Hamilton's famous dictum that mathematics and logic are inimical to each other. But be this as it may, Mr. Carlyle belonged to a class of writers different altogether from philosophers—writers of whom, perhaps, Thomas Fuller is the type—brilliant *littérateurs* who never reason, and who instead leap forward to the conclusion in the poetic method. There is no kind of writing so sure to command a wide popularity. In this country especially there is a large body of intelligent, practical people, who, having no taste for literature as a fine art, caring next to nothing for pure *belles-lettres*, have at the same time no interest in matters of abstract thought. To art and to philosophical systems they feel an equal repugnance. Yet polemical, political, and social questions possess a perennial and passionate interest for them, and to find these treated in the picturesque way possible only to a man of imaginative genius is a delight indeed. For instance, it is gratifying, no doubt, to have one's views of the model-prison system and its iniquities exemplified by a satirical picture of Uriah Heep in prison; but 'David Copperfield' is, after all, a novel, a work of amusement. How much more satisfactory to have

e's ideas on model prisons fortified by a 'Latter-Day Pamphlet,' which, though equally imaginative in its methods and its effects, appears to be solid, practical, and real! Hence Carlyle had and has an audience quite different in the main from other imaginative writers, but also quite different from an audience of thinkers such as Coleridge appealed to, or an order of thinkers in another direction such as was appealed to by another of Carlyle's contemporaries equally despised—John Stuart Mill. The real excellence of Carlyle's own writings lay in this: that while he undoubtedly deceived himself and others into thinking that his talk about the abysses, the eternities, the "everlasting Yea" and the "everlasting No," was throwing light upon the great problem of man's being, his bracing eloquence was full of fine lessons about conduct, lessons inculcating self-dominance, honest work, and those virtues which make a nation great. He came too late in the world for his reactionary politics to do any real harm; he came at the very juncture when his Spartan views of life were calculated to do immense good. But it was almost natural that Carlyle should depreciate Coleridge. When, however, we find him renewing in these volumes his attack upon one of the greatest names in our literature—when we find him forgiving even De Quincey everything, except his saying that Coleridge was one of the most spacious intellects of the world—the most charitable thing to say of him is that he failed to understand Coleridge either as a poet or as a thinker, and that consequently we must forgive him for writing thus:—

"My impressions of the man and of the place are conveyed faithfully enough in the 'Life of Sterling'; that first interview in particular, of which I had expected very little, was idle and unsatisfactory, and yielded me nothing. Coleridge, a puffy, anxious, obstructed-looking, fattish old man, hobbled about with us, talking with a kind of solemn emphasis on matters which were of no interest (and even reading pieces in proof of his opinions thereon). I had him to myself once or twice, in various parts of the garden walks, and tried hard to get something about Kant and Co. from him, about 'reason' versus 'understanding' and the like, but in vain. Nothing came from him that was of use to me that day, or in fact any day. The sight and sound of a sage who was so venerated by those about me, and whom I too would willingly have venerated, but could not—this was all. Several times afterwards, Montagu, on Coleridge's 'Thursday evenings,' carried Irving and me out, and returned blessing Heaven (I not) for what he had received. Irving and I walked out more than once on mornings too, and found the Dodona oracle humanly ready to act, but never to me, or Irving either I suspect, explanatory of the question put. Good Irving strove always to think that he was getting priceless wisdom out of this great man, but must have had his misgivings. Except by the Montagu-Irving channel, I at no time communicated with Coleridge. I had never on my own strength had much esteem for him, and found slowly in spite of myself that I was getting to have less and less. Early in 1825 was my last sight of him; a print of Porson brought some trifling utterance: 'Sensuality such a dissolution of the features of a man's face'; and I remember nothing more. On my second visit to London (autumn 1830) Irving and I had appointed a day for a pilgrimage to Highgate, but the day was one rain deluge and we couldn't even try. Soon after our settling here (late in 1834) Coleridge was reported to be

dying, and died; I had seen the last of him almost a decade ago. A great 'worship of genius' habitually went on at Montagu's, from self and wife especially; Coleridge the head of the Laras there, though he never appeared in person, but only wrote a word or two of note on occasions. A confused dim miscellany of 'geniuses' (mostly nondescript and harmlessly useless) hovered fitfully about the establishment; I think those of any reality had tired and gone away. There was much talk and laud of Charles Lamb and his Pepe, &c., but he never appeared. At his own house I saw him once; once I gradually felt to have been enough for me. Poor Lamb! such a 'divine genius' you could find in the London world only!"

The sneers at Lamb are equally illustrative of what has been said. "Men ignorant of one another hate one another," says a fine Arabian proverb, and it was quite impossible that a moody, unhappy, dissatisfied man like Carlyle should view with even tolerance the rich fun and real humour of a whimsical temperament that delighted every one else in Charles Lamb. And perhaps Lamb himself would have been less than tolerant of that brilliant knowingness and pungency which is called the humour of Carlyle. This pungency has no doubt a charm of its own, but while the playfulness of Lamb is perfectly natural, the humour of the great Scotch writer bears manifest signs of having been deliberately sought by a man whose vein of humour is thin. While so many of his readers thought that Carlyle was impelled by temperament to describe even the Reign of Terror with a hilarity that to some was shocking, he, with that frankness which is so fine a trait in him, records, and Mr. Froude as frankly publishes, lamentations which show that this hilarious writing was a literary trick—the product of a dreary labour through years of grievous melancholy such as it is painful to contemplate.

His opinion of Richter, as ranking in point of humour above Shakspeare and with Cervantes, was instructive enough; his opinion of Lamb is more instructive still. His "pity" for "poor Lamb" seems to have been very poignant, and he gives a fuller expression of it further on:—

"Charles Lamb and his sister came daily once or oftener; a very sorry pair of phenomena. Insuperable proclivity to gin in poor old Lamb. His talk contemptibly small, indicating wondrous ignorance and shallowness, even when it was serious and good-mannered, which it seldom was, usually ill-mannered (to a degree), screwed into frosty artificialities, ghastly make-believe of wit, in fact more like 'diluted insanity' (as I defined it) than anything of real jocosity, humour, or geniality. A most slender fibre of actual worth in that poor Charles, abundantly recognizable to me as to others, in his better times and moods; but he was cockney to the marrow; and cockneydom, shouting 'glorious, marvellous, unparalleled in nature!' all his days had quite bewildered his poor head, and churned nearly all the sense out of the poor man. He was the leanest of mankind, tiny black breeches buttoned to the knee-cap and no further, surmounting spindle-legs also in black, face and head fineish, black, bony, lean, and of a Jew type rather; in the eyes a kind of smoky brightness or confused sharpness; spoke with a stutter; in walking tottered and shuffled; emblem of imbecility bodily and spiritual (something of real insanity I have understood), and yet something too of human, ingenuous, pathetic, sportfully much enduring. Poor Lamb! he was infinitely astonished at my wife, and her quiet encounter of his too ghastly London wit by a cheerful

native ditto. Adieu, poor Lamb! He soon after died, as did Badams, much more to the sorrow of us both."

Pity indeed, infinite pity, is the note of these volumes. He pities poor Shelley:—

"To me also poor Shelley always was, and is, a kind of ghastly object, colourless, pallid, without health or warmth or vigour; the sound of him shrieky, frosty, as if a ghost were trying to 'sing to us'; the temperament of him spasmodic, hysterical, instead of strong or robust; with fine affections and aspirations, gone all such a road:—a man infinitely too weak for that solitary scaling of the Alps which he undertook in spite of all the world. At some point of the dialogue I said to Southey, 'a haggard existence that of his.'"

He pities Southey, for whom, however, he has a kindness also: "I remember now how polite and delicate his praises of me were":

"I likened him to one of those huge sandstone grinding cylinders which I had seen at Manchester, turning with inconceivable velocity (in the condemned room of the iron factory, where 'the men die of lung disease at forty,' but are permitted to smoke in their damp cellar, and think that a rich recompense!)—screaming harshly, and shooting out each of them its sheet of fire (yellow, starlight, &c., according as it is brass or other kind of metal that you grind and polish there)—beautiful sheets of fire, pouring out each as if from the paper cap of its low-stooping-backed grinder, when you look from rearward. For many years these stones grind so, at such a rate; till at last (in some cases) comes a moment when the stone's cohesion is quite worn out, overcome by the stupendous velocity long continued; and while grinding its fastest, it flies off altogether, and settles some yards from you, a grinding-stone no longer, but a cartload of quiet sand."

He pities Wordsworth, though with not quite so much kindness:—

"A man recognizably of strong intellectual powers, strong character; given to meditation, and much contemptuous of the unmeditative world and its noisy nothingnesses; had a fine limpid style of writing and delineating, in his small way; a fine limpid vein of melody too in him (as of an honest rustic fiddle, good, and well handled, but wanting two or more of the strings, and not capable of much!) In fact a rather dull, hard-tempered, unproductive and almost wearisome kind of man; not adorable, by any means, as a great poetic genius, much less as the Trismegistus of such; whom only a select few could ever read, instead of mis-reading, which was the opinion his worshippers confidently entertained of him!"

In Edward Irving and his gift of tongues it cannot be said that the world takes at this time a passionate interest. Yet those bursts of eloquence of which we have heard so much, and which drew to Hatton Garden not only the idle world, but such men as Coleridge, Brougham, Canning, Mackintosh, and Lord Liverpool, were generally supposed to owe their spell to that fervid spontaneity which is said to mark all really effective preaching,—on the Wordsworthian principle that "what comes from the heart goes to the heart." Mr. Carlyle, however, always balances his worship of the heroes of the past by his strong iconoclastic impulse with regard to all the heroes of his own time, and he cannot resist it even when speaking of a man he seems to have genuinely loved:—

"He affected the Miltonic or old English Puritan style, and strove visibly to imitate it more and more till almost the end of his career, when indeed it had become his own, and was the language he used in utmost heat of business for expressing

his meaning. At this time and for years afterwards there was something of preconceived intention visible in it, in fact of real affectation, as there could not well help being. To his example also I suppose I owe something of my own poor affectations in that matter, which are now more or less visible to me, much repented of or not. We were all taught at that time by Coleridge &c. that the old English dramatists, divines, philosophers, judicious Hooker, Milton, Sir Thomas Browne, were the genuine exemplars, which I also tried to believe, but never rightly could as a whole."

It is now many years since Mr. Carlyle declared that the population of Great Britain consisted of thirty millions, most of them fools. And this saying has been considered so pungent and so original that there is scarcely a day when it is not quoted in one of the newspapers. There has always been the greatest curiosity to know who and what were the choice few who were not fools. One of the chief objects of these reminiscences is, as we have seen, to show this.

The people in Great Britain who in Mr. Carlyle's time, or rather from the middle of the last century down to the present day, were not fools, have almost all been Scotch, and they are divisible into three groups.

In the first group are comprised Mr. Carlyle's father and mother, his brothers and sisters, his grandfathers and grandmothers, paternal and maternal, his uncles and aunts, with such outlying cousins as are undoubtedly and unmixedly Scotch.

In the second group are his wife, and her ancestry from the time of that famous John Welsh, "minister of Ayr":—

"By her mother's mother, who was a Baillie, of somewhat noted kindred in Biggar country, my Jeannie was further said to be descended from 'Sir William Wallace' (the great)."

All these Welshes not only were not fools, but were apparently, like all the Carlyles, undeveloped geniuses. The "grandfather of my wife's grandfather," flourishing in 1745, was famous as having led the dragoons into a bog and leaving them there. It was the grandson, we believe, of this Welsh (though the genealogy, mixed up with another family of wise Scotch people, the Hunters, is here rather intricate) who was a philosopher, and of his philosophical generalizations upon human life Mr. Carlyle gives some specimens. One of Mr. Welsh's doctrines was that

"a man's bodily stature was a correctish sign of his spiritual! Actually so, and would often make new people, aspiring to be acquaintances, stand up and be measured, that he might have their inches first of all."

a method of inferring the character from the physique with which we are all so familiar in Mr. Carlyle's own biographical studies. Notwithstanding such ancestors, however, the wisdom of the male Welshes seems to have culminated in John Welsh, Mrs. Carlyle's father, "born at Craigenputtock (I now find, which gives the place a new interest to me)," whose portrait is elaborately painted here. He married into another wise family, the Welshes of Nithsdale; but

"I can learn nothing certain of them from Rev. Walter of Auchtertool, nor from his sister Maggie here, who are of that genealogy, children of my mother-in-law's brother John; concerning whom perhaps a word afterwards."

The third group consists of three persons, Irving, Mrs. Basil Montagu, and Charles

Buller. The few kind words he has to say about Charles Buller form a relief after so much cynical disparagement. His honest animosity to the fools nothing can appease; it is as bitter as Swift's:—

Hated by fools and fools to hate,
Be this my motto and my fate.

And Mr. Carlyle had the rare faculty of "spotting a fool" the moment he saw one. The fool's chief characteristics were, first, that he encouraged

"the gradual uprise and rule in all things of roaring, million-headed, unreflecting, darkly suffering, darkly sinning Demos, come to call to account at its maddest of tribunals its old superiors," i. e., the aristocracy, "with its perfection of human politeness, its continual grace of bearing and of acting, steadfast 'honour,' light address and cheery stoicism";

and, secondly, that he was a person who would persist in talking,—“silence being golden” for all but the Carlyles of Ecclefechan and the Welshes of Craigenputtoch. For the rest of the world, the fools, though he occasionally visits them with sharp words, as we have just seen, Carlyle has nothing really but a divine kind of pity, though for “the roaring cauldron of stupid, prurient, anarchic London” where these fools live he has no pity. He has nothing but contempt for a capital which, instead of paying attention to him, was befooling itself with “the blockheadisms” of Liberalism.

This is a fair summary of the book. The volumes, indeed, are another illustration of a very unpleasant feature of contemporary society. At every dinner party we may be certain that “a chiel’s amang us takin’ notes, and faith” his editor will “prent it.” Society, in short, is under a system of *espionage*. If the man opposite to you at dinner gives you anything more than a passing glance, you may feel sure that you are becoming material for a satirical sentence. If you are a person of any name and fame, he is observing what are your favourite dishes, speculating as to whether your style of mastication denotes false teeth or real, and, if false, the probable name of your dentist. If, as in Wordsworth’s case, instanced in these reminiscences, you have a liking for almonds and raisins, that fact is to be taken as exemplifying your moral character and also the ultimate value of your verse. If, on the other hand, you are a nobody, that is to say one who has never published, painted, or preached, you figure in the autobiography as a “footlicker” (to use Carlyle’s word), whose presence at the dinner can only be explained by your own “flunkeyism” and your host’s love of “fawning flunkies.” Such books as these have been very numerous of late. They are eagerly read, as is, alas, but natural. They add not one but a thousand new terrors to death. Whatever there is of malignant in a man displays itself in his “reminiscences.” But, besides men of power like Carlyle, there are men whose sole occupation in life is keeping posted up these idle chronicles, wherein the men of genius and mark of our time will all figure, as figure here Wordsworth, Lamb, and others, as pretentious quacks and vulgar impostors. Nor will obscurity and entire modesty of aim be the protection they once were. The unknown man, that is to say the “footlicker,” is useful to give local colour to the diarist’s picture, and will

be handed down to his grandchildren as a toady and an ignoramus.

Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII. Arranged and Catalogued by James Gairdner.—Vol. V. (Longmans & Co.)

THE death of Mr. Brewer has delayed for a time the publication of this volume; but much as the loss of Mr. Brewer must be regretted by all historical students, it is a source of congratulation that his work has been continued by one so capable of following in his steps as Mr. Gairdner. The present volume, in which Mr. Gairdner has enjoyed the valuable aid of Mr. C. Trice Martin, who also assisted Mr. Brewer, shows the same carefulness and thoroughness of workmanship as characterized its predecessors. The only fault we have to find is with the brevity of the introductory remarks. The impressions of a student who has devoted much time to the arrangement of a series of documents are too valuable to be cut short.

The papers contained in this volume deal with the events of the years 1531 and 1532, and are chiefly interesting as enabling us to understand in detail the various phases of the momentous question of Henry VIII.’s divorce. Unpleasant as is the subject in itself, trivial and personal as it may seem to us, it nevertheless gathered round it the political and ecclesiastical questions of the time. We may wish that the question on which Henry VIII. took a decided stand in opposition to the chief powers of Europe had been a nobler one; but when once the stand was taken the procedure would have been almost the same had the question been the noblest and most patriotic possible. The real point was,—how was the King of England to work his own will in the face of the opposition of the Emperor and the Pope? He had tried to induce the Pope to let him have his way, but that had failed. Supported by the opinions of many of the universities of Europe, he had threatened the Pope to go his own way in his despatch. Still Henry shrank from an actual breach with Christendom, and hesitated before taking a step which would isolate him from the State system of Europe. There were still means to try, and Henry VIII. was not so headstrong as to disregard political considerations. The struggle was begun, and he meant to continue it till the end; but he would try every means to reach that end without an open rupture.

The documents in this volume show us the means which he employed. The most valuable papers for that purpose are the letters of the imperial ambassador in England, Eustace Chapuys, and those of Ortiz and Mai in Rome, as well as the letters of Henry’s agents in Rome, Carne and Benet. The letters of Chapuys are particularly full, and give a vivid picture of affairs in England. Putting these together we see that the king hoped, in the first place, to warn the Pope of the danger he was running by showing that the clergy of his realm were so entirely under the royal power as to admit the king’s claim to spiritual supremacy within his own kingdom. His dealings with Convocation, under the threat of the penalties of *Premunire*, in 1531, were con-

firmed by Parliament; and the threat of the abrogation of annats in 1532 was conveyed to the Pope and the cardinals with an intimation that the matter rested in the king’s hands, and that the mouth of Parliament might still be stopped if the king’s friendship was won by concession.

While thus threatening the Pope on one side, Henry VIII. was engaged in presenting his case before the Curia. The Pope had withdrawn the case to Rome, and had cited the king to appear. Henry sent Carne as an “excusator” to show cause why he should not appear. The preliminary question whether this “excusator” should be heard occupied the Curia for nearly the whole of these two years. Cases did not proceed rapidly at Rome; first the Rota had to determine a point, then it had to be referred to the Consistory. The interminable delay of the Papacy provoked the indignation of the Emperor more than of Henry VIII., who was anxious to escape a sentence of contumacy against himself, and hoped that some turn of politics might bring the Papacy more under his influence. Meanwhile he raised up a party amongst the cardinals, and his agents bribed the Cardinals of Ancona and Ravenna. Henry’s great hope was to induce the French king to espouse vigorously his cause. Francis I. was willing enough to please his English ally. He allowed him to hold out the hope of French benefices as an attraction to the cardinals; he met Henry VIII. at Calais in October, 1532, and strengthened his hand by this show of intimacy. But this was not all that Henry VIII. wanted. He wanted the French king to make common cause against the Pope; to join with him in an appeal to a general council, and so prevent all risk of excommunication if he openly defied the Pope and went his own way. It would have suited Henry VIII. if the Pope would have connived, after a gentle remonstrance, at his settling the matter for himself by putting away Catherine and marrying Anne Boleyn with the consent of the English Church.

It would seem that this very self-restraint and carefulness on the part of Henry VIII. misled his adversary. While Henry VIII. was determined to leave no stone unturned before venturing on an open breach with Rome, and so with Europe, Clement VII. mistook his delay for hesitation. The imperial ambassador was convinced that Henry VIII. had made Anne Boleyn his mistress, and that his zeal for a divorce might pass away. There was a talk that Henry thought of a French marriage, and was going to bestow Anne Boleyn on some one else. The Pope deferred taking any decided step in hopes that the matter might settle itself. Not till January, 1532, did he write to the king expressing his hope that he would put away Anne and take back Catherine; not till the following November did he threaten him with excommunication in case of further disobedience. It is difficult not to feel that if either party had acted more decidedly the catastrophe might have been averted. Probably Henry VIII. needed these two years to educate his people. The more we see of the Papal diplomacy, the more we feel convinced that the Pope hopelessly mismanaged his case. The queen’s cause was popular in England, and many men felt the scandal of

the king's behaviour; on one occasion Anne Boleyn was openly mocked at by women in the king's presence. Commercial as well as other causes made men dread the king's excommunication; it would cut off his claims on France, and so involve a loss of his pension and a repudiation of his debts. Clearly Henry VIII. needed time before he was in a position to take a decided step, and the Pope gave him the time which he needed.

Mr. Gairdner is decidedly of opinion that during the greater part of these two years Anne Boleyn was Henry's mistress. No doubt many people in England thought so, and it was natural that they should. No doubt the imperial ambassadors in England and at Rome spoke of it as an undoubted fact. It was natural that they should do so, but this is scarcely positive proof. It was even said that she had had a miscarriage; but it was also said more than once that the king had secretly married her, which was not the case. Rumour is no more credible in the past than in the present on such a subject. In the face of Henry VIII.'s desire for male offspring, it is scarcely likely that he would have been so anxious to marry a woman with whom he had cohabited and who bore no children, or that Anne would have imperilled her future prospects by satisfying the king's desires unlawfully. Marriage with one who had borne an illegitimate child would have exposed the kingdom to great risks; it was because Henry VIII., with all his faults, strove to avoid this peril that he retained his hold on the affections of his people. Anne Boleyn's fame must still be allowed the benefit of a doubt on this point, and Mr. Gairdner's evidence cannot be accepted as strong enough to put his opinion beyond the reach of controversy.

The Complete Works of Bret Harte. Collected and Revised by the Author. 5 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

THIS is a complete collection of the works, in verse and in prose, of one of the most popular of living writers of English. It is well and clearly printed; the paper is good; its volumes are easy to handle and to read; and the portrait of the author by which it is illustrated, if a little over-romantic and a little over-picturesque, is by no means unprepossessing. There is no doubt that this will prove a very popular publication.

Its chief vice is one of arrangement. Its *raison d'être* must be looked for in the so-called "complete edition" of 1872. That volume, says Mr. Harte in his general introduction, "published before the author's presence in Europe made his personal cognizance and supervision of such a work possible, was desultory and incomplete, even for the time of its publication." The edition now under consideration "aims to contain" the substance of its predecessor "duly corrected," together with "all that was then omitted by the editor or has since been published by the author." The theory of its composition is peculiar. Mr. Harte has been "impelled by a desire to present . . . his writings . . . as nearly as possible" in the order in which "his several tales and sketches appeared." This desire has somehow or other been ill fulfilled. The verse is arranged, not chronologically, but in sections; a long and very desultory "drama"

in prose is thrust in between the 'Little Posterity' section and a kind of narrative poem; the 'Condensed Novels,' Mr. Harte's second published work, are introduced at the end of the fifth and last volume; 'Gabriel Conroy,' in the fourth volume, is preceded in the third by the 'Heiress of Red Dog,' 'Wan Lee,' and the 'Tourist from Injianny,' all of them later works than the novel; and so on. As Mr. Harte has not thought it worth his while to give the dates of his "several tales and sketches" (as Balzac did), and as it is quite impossible to find the dates out for oneself, the system on which the said tales and sketches are strung together appears to be, on the whole, a system of confusion. If a new edition should be called for, another and a better plan might be adopted, which, while less pretentious, should be more helpful.

The bulk of Mr. Harte's work consists of short stories of Californian life. In the present publication these are grouped under several headings: e.g., "Tales of the Argonauts," "The Luck of Roaring Camp, and other Sketches," "Stories," "Earlier Papers," and so forth. Now, as they all appear to refer to the same period, as they all deal with the same types of character and incident, and as their motive and sentiment are almost invariable, there is no reason why they should not all be included under a common title, or why, if groups there must be, they should not be called after the heroic creature who is most prominent in the several numbers of which they are composed. Like Balzac, and like Thackeray after him, Mr. Harte has created a society, and in this society there are half-a-dozen principal persons, the heroes of that rowdy Iliad of which he is the appropriate Homer. Just as William Nye and Truthful James pervade the author's verse, so do Oakhurst and Jack Hamlin, Yuba Bill and Joe Hall and Henry York, Colonel Starbottle and Jack Folinsbee, pervade his prose. They die and are buried in one story, and fifty pages afterwards the reader comes upon them alive and well again. Their history has been written in scraps, and the scraps have not been pasted together. Oakhurst may serve for a typical example. He is Mr. Harte's best creation, and Mr. Harte knows it. He is the hero of the so-called "drama" in vol. i., which appears, by the way, to be derived from a couple of the stories, 'Thompson's Prodigal' and the 'Idyll of Red Gulch'; and when the curtain falls on him he is reformed and prosperous, and the husband of a certain Doña Jovita de Castro. In 'The Outcasts of Poker Flat' he appears again, but utterly degraded—a broken blackleg turned out to die in the snow; and he shoots himself. He crops up for an instant in 'The Poet of Sandy Bar,' and he figures as a principal personage in connexion with a certain wicked Mrs. Decker; and he has other adventures besides. His career is thus made hard to follow, and the outline of his peculiar personality becomes a little blurred. It is the same with Jack Hamlin, and the same with Colonel Starbottle. All are striking figures enough, but the reader hardly cares to have them with him always. Taking "Tales of the Argonauts" for a general title—and it is as good a one as need be—the "Starbottle Stories" and the

"Oakhurst Cycle" would make helpful headings for sub-sections.

As regards the matter of this present collection, the critical reader is not slow to perceive that at least half of it is superfluous. Much of Mr. Harte's work is excellent in its peculiar way; much of it, considered as literature, is of no account at all. The writer is not seldom to be caught in the act of saying nothing so as to make it sound like something, and of producing the merest journalism when he pretends to be producing literature. A great deal of the verse contained in the first of these volumes and not a little of the prose in the other four afford a proof of this. The wit and fun of such little gems of pleasantry as 'The Heathen Chinese,' of the incomparable 'Thompson of Angels,' and of the justly famous 'Aged Stranger,' are no more to be gainsaid than are the dramatic vigour and truth, the suggestiveness and intensity, of 'Jim' and 'After the Accident.' But what of such dull nonsense as 'Aspiring Miss De Laine,' and the ballads of 'Mr. Cooke' and 'The Emeu'?—of such mere rhyme and rhythm as 'The Legend of Cologne'?—of such commonplace society verse as 'Dolly Varden' and 'The Letter'?—of compositions so full of vulgarity and unpleasant artifice as the 'Little Posterity' series? If these are worth republishing, then so is the greater part of the rhyme that sees the light in the magazines and the comic and the Sunday prints. It is the same, in a less degree, with Mr. Harte's prose. We all of us have felt happily miserable over 'The Outcasts of Poker Flat,' and the admirable pages which tell how Santa Claus came to Simpson's Bar. There is not one of us but would have a good word for 'Roaring Camp,' and the *delirium tremens* in 'Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands,' and the first chapters of 'Gabriel Conroy,' and the 'Idyll of Red Gulch,' and many other pleasant or moving sketches. But who can take a lasting interest in the 'Bohemian Papers'?—in such mere comic journalism as the 'Condensed Novels'?—in writing so plainly second-rate and second-hand as the 'Lonely Ride,' the 'Notes by Flood and Field,' the 'Spanish and American Legends'? Of work of this sort we have a superfluity already, and much of that we have is incomparably superior in quality to that to which our attention is bidden by Mr. Harte.

As regards the qualities that have made Mr. Harte a popular favourite wherever the English language is spoken, they are too eminent and too peculiar to be passed over without notice, even in the most casual review of his work. He has been called "a kind of puny and short-winded Dickens"; but the description, as such descriptions are apt to be, is not more true than it is false. Mr. Harte, who is far more original in his verse than in his prose, has imitated Dickens in many ways and with considerable success. He has a touch of Dickens in his style; he has trained his imagination to walk with a Dickensian gait; he observes with a Dickensian eye; and his conclusions are often such as Dickens might have produced, just as his sympathy and his manner of nursing and encouraging it are informed, if not wholly with Dickens, then with Dickens chiefly. But Dickens is by no means his only model. Now and then we catch him at an echo of Thackeray; and there are others yet. Mr. Harte,

in fact, is a writer of exceptional skill, who has invented no style for himself, but has it in him to adopt at will the tricks of style of half-a-dozen greater and more original men. His range is limited and his creations are few. His taste is by no means faultless; for he is often vulgar where he intends to be vigorous and sprightly. His tact is not at all unerring; for he is not seldom obscure where he wishes to be suggestive, and exaggerated and false where it is his aim to be absolutely dramatic and right. And, what is worst of all, he here and there gives out a note that rings audibly of insincerity. He is given to posturing over his personages; he is always playing showman to them, and beating the big drum at their exits and entrances; he is seldom or never content to let them shift for themselves for any length of time. In Dickens there is a good deal of this sort of thing; but in Dickens it is natural: it was part of his theory of art, and a normal outcome of his peculiar temper and of his not less peculiar morality. With Mr. Harte it seems to be altogether another matter. It is very often doubtful if he means what he says; it is very often doubtful if the artist's passion he seems to feel is not a clever effect of mimicry. Add to all this that he is incapable of combining a large and complete intrigue and of telling a long and intricate story, and that he is full of mannerisms of method and of style, and the list of his defects is tolerably complete. For his excellences, they are many and respectable. He has plenty of humour, both artificial and real, and plenty of true imaginative wit; he has a sure eye for character of a certain sort, an excellent faculty of description, both didactic and dramatic, and a very masterly apprehension of effect; he is capable of pathos and he is capable of drama; he has imagination of the right romantic quality; he is an adept in certain sorts of passion; and he has abundant knowledge of certain classes of motive. He is hardly ever faultless; for even when he is at his best and highest it is never clear that a touch of unveracity, a trace of the practised stage manager, a blunder in tact, a discord in sentiment, will not spoil all. But he now and then goes straight to the heart for all that, and within his limits there is no living writer who can improve upon him.

Merv, the Queen of the World and the Scourge of the Man-stealing Turcomans, with an Exposition of the Khorassan Question. By Charles Marvin. (Allen & Co.)

THOUGH Merv has been for some time past in the mouth of every Englishman who takes an interest in our Indian empire—and the subject is daily increasing in interest—it is astonishing how little real information is possessed concerning either Merv or the Turcomans. To supply this deficiency Mr. Marvin has published this book. His method of carrying out the task which he has set himself appears to be sound. He has sought to supply facts rather than his own opinions, and, putting together what various travellers have written, he has in most cases given their own words. One noteworthy feature of the work is that it contains a large amount of information derived from Russian sources.

The title is a little misleading. Merv at the present moment is by no means the queen of Central Asia, let alone the world. We may assume, therefore, that the author uses the title either prophetically or archæologically. It may become a very important city, and its ancient title certainly was "Queen of the World." As to its being the scourge of the man-stealing Turcoman, it is in no sense that at present, whatever it may become in the hands of the Russians.

The latest, and perhaps best, authority on modern Merv is General Petroosevitch, who in 1879 published at Tiflis 'The Turcomans between the Old Bed of the Oxus and the North Persian Frontier.' He estimates the number of families in the oasis of Merv at nearly 50,000, which would give 250,000 inhabitants. The other independent Turcomans are the Akhal Tekkes, numbering 30,000, and the Sarik Tekkes, numbering 13,000 tents. There are also 3,000 Salor Turcomans in the Merv oasis. The Turcomans subject to Russia, Bokhara, and Khiva number 94,000 families. Those subject to Persia—Yomoods and Goklans—are estimated at 11,000 tents, while the Alielis, subject to Afghanistan, are supposed to be 3,000 tents. Of Merv Col. Valentine Baker says that it comprises "an oasis ninety miles in circumference, and through this runs the river Moorgab, which rises in the mountains immediately north of Herat." Burnes and Abbott estimated the area at 24,000 square miles, running on every side into the desert. In 1873 Col. Baker learned, from inquiries conducted on the Khorassan frontier, that Merv was "remarkable for its fine climate and extraordinary fertility. The soil yields no less than three crops a year, and in its palmy days it maintained a population of a million." General Petroosevitch, whom we have already mentioned, says of Merv:—

"What Burnes wrote of Merv still holds good to-day. A few changes have taken place. There are, for instance, many gardens there, and it is said that the owners of such do not fall short of a thousand. All the same, Merv cannot be regarded as such a favourable locality as the traveller tries to make out. Its position amidst sandy wastes, in the midst of the immense continent of Asia, renders its climate in the summer insupportable. The slightest wind lifts up whole masses of fine sand and dust, which fill the air and give it a yellow appearance. The daily vibration of the air, extremely violent where there is a great difference between the temperature of the day and night, produces an upward tendency on the part of the particles of dust, rendering objects at a short distance quite obscure. . . . Recently affairs at Merv have been in a very bad way, not on account of scarcity of land and water, but by reason of the diminution of the Tekke flocks and herds. An internal disease among their sheep has carried off whole flocks at the time, and a species of fly, first appearing in 1878, has been the cause of death of many camels. . . . At Merv the land is very productive, and the Tekkes usually grow sufficient corn to support themselves without extraneous aid. Of late years there has been a succession of bad harvests, owing to a scarcity of water produced by an insufficiency of snow in the Paropamisus range, where the Moorgab takes its rise. In 1872 there was quite a famine at Merv. . . . In 1877 there was another failure of the harvest. . . . Finally, in 1878, the superabundance of water in the Moorgab carried away the dam, and, by drying up some of the canals, nearly led to a failure of the crops."

Col. Kostenko, chief of General Kauf-

mann's staff in Kuldja, in his military work on Turkestan says:—

"The fortress of Merv is about two miles long and one broad. The walls are twelve paces thick. No structures exist inside the place, nor yet any people. The fortress is built as a refuge for the people on the appearance of the enemy. The locality surrounding the fortress is perfectly level and flat. Along the south and western faces flows the Moorgab, here fifty paces wide. At places it is twenty-five feet deep, but at others camels and even horses can ford it. In Merv are thirty-two guns, held by the elders, each having two or three apiece. Thirty of these were taken from the Persians and two from the Khivans. The Tekkes make their own powder: their bullets they obtain from the Persians and Afghans. In the event of an enemy appearing, the Tekke, Salor, and Sarik Turcomans can put 50,000 horsemen in the field."

Col. Ivanoff, commandant of Petro-Alexandrovsk, told Capt. Burnaby that he could take Merv at any time, provided his Government would allow him to do so. Another officer of the garrison remarked to Capt. Burnaby, "We should have no difficulty whatever in taking Merv. People talk of the difficulty of getting there; why, our Cossacks could be at Merv in a week if the Government would only allow us." Col. Baker's opinion is that

"Merv, with its water communication nearly complete to Herat, lies only 240 miles from that place, to which it is the key. There can be no doubt that Merv is the natural outwork of Herat, with the advantage of a water supply all the way between the two cities. Strategically, the Russian occupation of Merv would be, so to say, the forming of a lodgment on the glacis of Herat. It would place Herat completely at her mercy."

Col. Grodekoff, almost alone, asserts that "to conduct an expeditionary force of any strength along that route would be an impossibility." Mr. Marvin, however, conjectures that the colonel's Afghan guides, from jealousy, were very reluctant to let him see the country, and probably led him purposely along the worst road. With regard to the best route to be followed by a Russian force marching on Merv, Mr. Marvin says that the magnificent region of the Goklan Turcomans is now practically a Russian possession, though nominally it belongs to Persia. Along the northern boundary of Khorassan also the country is extremely fertile and productive. Persia is practically a vassal of the Czar, and would, if unaided, be powerless to prevent an advance *via* the north of Khorassan to Merv. General Petroosevitch is of opinion that an advance from Askabat direct to Merv is preferable to one from Askabat *via* Sarakhs to the same place. Mr. Marvin, however, thinks that the line which will be adopted will be Northern Khorassan. Indeed, he is of opinion that before long a portion, at all events, of Khorassan will be annexed by Russia.

We must not close this review without devoting a few words to the Turcoman habits, nature, and government. The last appears to be a pure democracy. Vâmbery was unable to discover amongst the Turcomans any single man desirous of commanding or willing to obey. They have their Aksakals or greybeards, but these have only influence, not authority. There are Sardars, or chiefs, among them, but, according to Arsky, these are only experienced guides and skilful leaders of

expeditions, whose co-operation is solicited when a foray takes place, and to whom an extra share of the plunder is given. Petroosevitch says that the Turcomans have only two restraints, force and custom. Custom only prevails in the relations between parents and children, marriages, funerals, the conduct of forays, division of spoil, and similar personal matters. General laws, with the exception of the regulations relating to the control and cleansing of canals, do not exist.

The Turcomans are man-stealers by profession and preference, and their forays into Persian territory are attended with the greatest atrocities. Indeed, it is plain, from the testimony of almost every one who has visited their neighbourhood, that more merciless, cruel scoundrels do not exist. If, therefore, Russia's only object in her trans-Caspian expeditions were to suppress these scourges of the human race, it would be the duty of England to forward the Czar's views in every respect. The instances of Turcoman brutality given by Mr. Marvin make the blood boil with indignation, and, *pace* Capt. Butler, we find few redeeming qualities in these land pirates. As to their courage, it is rarely shown save when, escape being impossible, they fight like rats in a corner. General Markozoff says that, except when they have their wives and children at their back, they behave "like timid creatures." Col. Grodekoff's description is still more unfavourable:—

"Like jackals, they are frightened of daylight, and only fall upon their prey before dawn or just after sunset. In the daytime they scarcely ever attack. They make it a rule never to engage in hostilities unless there is a good chance of success. They do not like to come to hard blows with their enemies, and if they meet with any resistance, no matter how slight, they relinquish their prey and take to flight."

Russian evidence may be considered interested, and therefore suspicious, but Vámbéry's and Col. MacGregor's statements are in effect the same as those of General Markozoff and Col. Grodekoff. On the other hand, there is strong reason to believe that, if properly dealt with, the Turcomans are not irreclaimable. Some attempts at reform should, therefore, in common justice, be made before the rude cure of extermination is resorted to. An Outram or a Nicholson would have converted these robbers into peaceable subjects and valuable soldiers, and there are many British officers who cherish the traditions and have been brought up in the school of these Anglo-Indian heroes. It is a pity that Persia cannot obtain the services of such men.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

In Luck's Way. By Byron Webber. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Ireland's True Daughter. By "Marcellina." 3 vols. (Remington & Co.)

Doctor Victoria. By Major-General Alexander, C.B. 3 vols. (S. Tinsley & Co.)

'*In Luck's Way*' is a horsey, if not a racy, story. The hero, an American born, arrives in the land of his ancestors in time to find himself the heir of an old property and the proprietor of a well-known stud. To fathom the depths of knavery of his grandfather's

racing adviser and the better disguised selfishness of the comely daughter of that adventurer is the task Mr. Winstanley finds before him. He certainly takes a longer time to see through the amiable pair than a gentleman so generally astute would have been expected to require, and his revenge is rather more unsparing than is quite pleasant to consider; but the personal charms of the lady account for his weakness, and the method of his vengeance is designed to set forth the sporting knowledge of the author. The heroine whom Winstanley marries plays but a subordinate part in the drama, though she is everything a modest heroine should be; but a good deal of prominence is given to a certain Mr. Gimble, a sporting clerk of much experience in the shady side of turf lore, a not ungenial nor ungenerous vulgarian, and to certain strange specimens of northern racing enthusiasts, prominent among whom are a certain henpecked herbalist and his imperious wife. One of the best things in the book is the supreme effort of the dying jockey to vindicate his honesty in the race which brings Winstanley's colours triumphantly to the front, and in a less degree the descriptions of Jersey scenery and people show a good deal of sympathy and insight. In short, though occasionally over-weighted with the slang of the day, there is some *verve* and talent in these volumes, slight as is their texture.

There is little that is Irish in 'Ireland's True Daughter,' little racy or characteristic of the soil in its heroine. Marion Burke is not specially patriotic, as the title of the book might lead one to expect; she does not conceal a Fenian, or shoot an informer, or become a member of the Ladies' Land League; she makes no bulls, has not kissed the Blarney-stone, neither frequents nor rails against the Castle, and, in brief, might just as well have been a daughter of the Sassenach or a Highland lassie as a Burke of Galway. Thus taken out of its setting, the story itself is interesting enough, if commonplace. The plot turns on Marion's love for a worthy bank clerk, who, receiving the visits of one of his rivals at the bank, and counting out the money in his presence, suffers his attention to be diverted for a moment, and is made the victim of a dirty trick played upon him by a man of birth and fortune. He is presently suspected of stealing a fifty-pound note, and is dismissed from his employment. Everything comes right in the end, at least for the fortunate couple, who receive the reward of their virtue; but there is a due share of suffering for the less worthy characters. The meagre incidents of 'Ireland's True Daughter' are placidly and correctly related; the author has manifestly done her best; and if she gives us little that can excite the imagination, she gives yet less to offend the taste.

In some preliminary verses, written by way of an apology for 'Doctor Victoria,' General Alexander puts into the mouth of an imaginary critic various objections to the book, and then gives the author's replies. They are more creditable to his courage than to his literary judgment. The objections are really well founded, for the book is dreadfully discursive, and the story does not tie together the various incidents and characters with which it deals. The result

is that on the whole the book is very wearisome. Here and there come passages which are not unamusing, and some traits of character are now and again well described; but the amount of miscellaneous reflection is so great as to smother the comparatively small portion of matter which is quite in place in what purports to be a novel. If it were not for the bravery with which this book is submitted to the public judgment, it might have been said that General Alexander, though unquestionably he had written a book, had not at present given any ground for an opinion as to whether he was capable of writing a novel or not.

RECENT VERSE.

Poems and Music. By Anne Evans. With Memorial Preface by Anne Thackeray Ritchie. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

The Shakespeare Tapestry woven in Verse. By C. Hawkey. (Blackwood & Sons.)

Persephone, and other Poems. By Mrs. Charles Willing. (Lippincott & Co.)

A Tale of Venice: a Drama; and Lyrics. By Charlotte G. O'Brien. (Dublin, Gill & Son.)

Scenes and Songs. By Gerard Bendall. (Barrett.)

A book the author of which is introduced to us by Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie commands some attention. The subject of Mrs. Ritchie's short but interesting memoir was the daughter of Dr. Arthur Evans (Head Master of the Market Bosworth Grammar School), and sister of Mr. Sebastian Evans, the writer of some noticeable verse. An earnest, reserved, and eminently sincere woman she seems to have been. The account of her life contains many quotations from her letters, which are pervaded by a charming sense of humour. During illness Miss Evans would sometimes amuse herself by interpreting "with her pencil all the wandering lines and marks" of a veined marble chimney-piece in her bed-room. Here is her description of them:—

"J. made acquaintance with my 'fireside circle,' the little folk I wish to show you. Compartment one appears to represent some scientific experiment, of a meteorological nature. The apparatus, I own, resembles an umbrella, but with differences; four spectators look on on the left, two scientific noblemen and two young engineers, with such delightful faces! One, open-mouthed, holds the stick of the apparatus, but all have the look of *spectators*, and it was not for some time that I discovered the *inventor himself*, on the right, with upturned face and 'judicious nose,' who is now carefully adjusting some strings. Below, in the foreground, is a heavy, stupid smoker, who cares not a rush for the ingenious experiment, but smokes lumpishly. Two is a draped head, which I take as Italian art. Three is an exile, standing among Siberian rocks, in such a becoming white fur cap! Four is a very amiable commodore, discussing the news (he holds the newspaper) with somebody not included in the picture, while his wife, a very fine lady, leans back on a picturesque carved chair, with *nil admirari* complacence, her bonnet and shawl falling off, and a fan raised. Five is an interesting 'Quidan' (ask W. what that is) of the French nation, as I guess, and the sixteenth or seventeenth century. He is walking alone in a fine country, looking over his shoulder, and wears a cap and a feather, a cloak and a frill. Six is a miscellaneous rout of about sixty faces, with adjuncts, and I want you to see them."

At times she indulged in brief definitions of character. Some of these are excellent:—

"*A Privileged Person.*—One who is so much a savage when thwarted that civilized persons avoid thwarting him.

"*A Practical Man.*—One whose judgment is not distracted by the power of seeing far before him.

"A Good-Tempered Man.—One who is so free from feeling himself as not to be disagreeably affected by the absence of it in others.

"Nice People.—People who always behave like other people.

"A Popular Man.—One who is so boldly vulgar that the timidly vulgar admire him.

"A Domestic Woman.—A woman like a domestic."

Turning to the poems, it is impossible not to feel disappointment. The songs with which the volume opens have, beyond their adaptability to music, nothing to recommend them. Some of the more serious poems are better, and seem as if they had been written under the influence of German poetry. By far the most successful achievement in the book is the ballad entitled 'Orinda.' In its opening stanzas it catches very happily the old ballad note. Some of the later stanzas are less successful. Here is a piece of description graphic and minute:—

Into an ancient rich cloister
She from the chapel passed,
And where the shadow shrouded her,
Made she her halt at last.
All black and white, in the clear moonlight,
Stood up the chapel wall:
Right to the tip of the pinnacles
You might scan the tracery small;
And eke the grim and starkthroat creak
Of gurgoyles gaping wide,
Which, weather-scarred, with eyeballs hard,
Into the cloister peered.
So quiet was all, that high on the wall,
In a little whiff of wind,
You might hear the edge of an ivy-leaf
Grate on the stone behind.

Besides the composition of verse, Miss Evans occupied herself with music. Some examples of her facility in the latter art are appended to the poems. The strains are of a light kind, consisting chiefly of songs and dance music. Though fairly good in their way, they are not of a high order.

The name of Mr. Hawkey's book attracts one's attention, its contents waken a feeling of curiosity. It is called 'The Shakespeare Tapestry' because the poems are upon Shakespearean subjects. Thus we have for titles 'Pericles,' 'Prospero and Miranda,' 'The Triumph of Cæsar,' 'Pericles and Marina.' Of course it is not to be supposed that Mr. Hawkey imagines he can add anything to Shakespeare's work, and when he proclaims his own inadequacy to treat of such subjects we do not dispute the valuation of his powers; but why walk in Shakespearean tracks? If Mr. Hawkey must write verse—and really there is no reason why he should—are there not themes in plenty which, while they are for ever old, are also for ever fresh? Why take such conceptions as Shakespeare's to make them pegs on which to hang such lines as these?—

A beach, from whence the waves have rolled
Back to the ocean, leaving bare
The shining sands—a being fair
As a sea-nymph is standing there;
The pearls with which her locks are bound
Were in the deep-sea caverns found,
And the light ornaments which deck
The whiteness of her arms and neck
Are formed of shells, as rose-leaves red,
Which the dark sea-weed serves to thread.
But she is human,—we assume
This, not because in earthly loom
Was wrought the light attire that floats
Around her form; but what denotes
Her mortal lineage, is the trace
Of tears upon her lovely face:
Her blue eyes sparkle with such light
As stars shed on a summer night,
Lustrous and dewy; and they steal
Into the heart with soft appeal,
Of him that stately palm beside
Whose roots are nourished by the tide.

There is really nothing in Mrs. Willing's volume to distinguish it from similar productions of an equally feeble character. The adjective "lovely" does duty a great many times. "Halcyon seas," "silver dews," "whispering breezes" are once more pressed into active service. Of verse that cannot hope for any long lease of life the American average is yet so much higher than the English, that it is surprising that anything so feeble should come from over the Atlantic.

There are certain ambitious writers of dra-

matic poems who imagine that when they have cast their scene in Italy, provided their characters with imposing names, and introduced two or three murders and at least one suicide, all has been done that is necessary for success. Alas, all these things have nothing to say to the matter. What would be absurd from the lips of a Smith does not become beautiful or romantic because it is spoken by a Garcia or a Spinola. What would be against human possibilities in London does not become natural at Venice. Nor does feeble iteration become power in any tongue or any climate. We have sometimes to regret that brilliant executive qualities should be wasted upon a worthless subject or we have to deplore the converse. In Mrs. O'Brien's case we experience regret from neither of these causes, the absurdity of her plot being only matched by her treatment of it. The book contains certain lyrical and descriptive poems which, as they are less aspiring in their nature than the dramatic attempt referred to, may be spoken of with more lenity. They show some truth of observation and some touches of tender feeling, but no originality or power.

Mr. Bendall's 'Scenes and Songs' will not increase its author's reputation. 'The Assassination of Buckingham,' the most arduous attempt in the book, has neither dramatic nor poetic merit. 'The Flight of Venus,' the next poem of importance, is a fair sample of respectable commonplace. A poem called 'A Garden' is pathetic in conception and graceful in execution; so much, however, cannot be said for any of the other graver compositions, nor can Mr. Bendall's serious attempts at humour be considered more successful. The reader, however, may get a smile out of the poems in which he reproduces quite cleverly some of Mr. Browning's mannerisms.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. EFFINGHAM WILSON sends us a book on *Auditors, their Duties and Responsibilities*, by Mr. Francis W. Pixley. Auditing, as now understood, is an art of modern growth. It dates no longer back in its present form than some six-and-thirty years, since the Joint-Stock Companies' Registration Act of 1844 first separated the great associations, such as railways, joint-stock banks, and other institutions of similar character, which have since made such changes in the business of the country, from ordinary partnerships. Mr. Pixley, who is a member of the firm of Chandler, Pixley & Co., explains how, with the growth of joint-stock association, the duties and responsibilities of an auditor have enlarged and extended. He says, with the utmost truth, that to perform those duties duly there is required not only ability and honesty, and a perfect knowledge of book-keeping and accounts, but "also an acquaintance with business matters generally," which can only be possessed by those whose training has "been directed to this especial object" (p. 151). How difficult the duties are to perform honestly and fairly those only who have had to do them can describe. The lay reader may form some idea of this if when he is next on a railway journey, and happens to pass a station where an extension of the buildings and plant is being carried on, he will endeavour to apportion in his mind how much of the expense resulting therefrom should be charged to "capital account," and how much to "repairs and renewals"; "revenue," too, might have to bear a share. This is but an easy matter for an auditor to settle compared with many he may be called on to consider. Mr. Pixley has explained with great fairness what an auditor has to do and how he should do it. Those of our readers who are interested in joint-stock enterprise—and who is not in these days?—will do well to read and to ponder what he has said. Though the book deals with a technical subject, it is written in a style so clear that any one, even a person totally unacquainted

with the details of business, can understand it. This is a great advantage to the general reader.

WE have received from Messrs. Longmans yet another translation of Goethe's *Faust*, by T. E. Webb, LL.D. The persistency of the translating race is difficult for any but the translators to comprehend, since not one of them has ever attained to the excellence of the standard English versions, Miss Swanwick's and Bayard Taylor's. Dr. Webb states in his preface that he is aware that forty translations of this poem already exist, but his knowledge has not deterred him from presenting us with a forty-first, doubtless honest in intention, but devoid of any poetical charm, of any grace or attraction. Neither has Dr. Webb by any means mastered the full niceties of the language he so lightly dismisses. Thus, for example, he translates the words in Faust's monologue,

Oh sähest Du, voller Mondenschein, &c.,

Oh would that thou, full moon, didst shine;

and then favours us with an elaborate note in which he calculates the length of time occupied by the tragedy (exclusive of the dungeon scene) from the fact that Faust elsewhere speaks of the crescent moon. All this is "moonshine." "Voller Mondenschein" does not mean "full moon." "Full moon" is written in one word. The Germans also speak of "voller Sonnenschein," a poetical idiom familiar to all who have entered into the genius of the language. Nor is Dr. Webb's logic any better than his verse. The latter is sad doggerel, the former inconclusive. He argues in his preface that it is idle to pretend that 'Faust' cannot be reproduced in English since Shakespeare has been reproduced in German. The burden of the proof of this proposition lies with Dr. Webb. He further goes on to say that for the purpose of translation the English language is the more effective and manageable instrument of the two. This remark is somewhat paradoxical. Unwieldy though the German language is in conversation and for every-day purposes, the genius of the language, its inflections, and its capability of variation have made it from all time the best vehicle for translation, and in translation the Germans have been pre-eminent. They have been able to perform feats in this department that no other nation can rival. Finally, Dr. Webb informs us that the English people will never be satisfied till an English translator appears who has converted the German masterpiece of 'Faust' into an English poem. Doubtless Dr. Webb held he was this translator, or his forty-first effort would have no *raison d'être*. It is impossible to accord him this palm, though we gladly would to save ourselves from the forty more that will follow him.—We may here mention that we have received from Messrs. Henninger, of Heilbronn, an excellent edition of the first part of *Faust*, with German notes by H. J. Schröer. They are very careful and helpful.

THE articles on our *Public Schools*, which Messrs. C. Kegan Paul & Co. send us bound together in a volume, originally appeared, although the publishers have forgotten to say so, in the *New Quarterly Magazine*. The schools selected for notice are Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, Westminster, Marlborough, and the Charterhouse; and no doubt some people will resent the implied refusal of the title of "public school" to Shrewsbury and other schools of note. The first article, that on Eton, is contemptuous, not to say bitter. It is said that "discipline has never been at so low an ebb as it is now," and the head master is charged with "a mechanical adherence to routine." This tone is not maintained throughout the book. If the article on Harrow is somewhat, but not unjustly, severe, that on Rugby errs on the side of eulogy. The article on Marlborough, though highly favourable, is more judicial. The complaints made in this journal regarding the present condition of Westminster are put with great force, and fresh proofs are

given of the impossibility of working the boarding-house system satisfactorily if the school remains on its present site.

SOME years ago Dr. Rohling, a Catholic priest, brought out a book in German with the title 'Der Talmudjude' ('The Talmud Jew'), in which he revived the mediæval story that the Jews procure blood for religious ceremonies by murdering Christians. This work, although it went through several editions, passed unnoticed in the scientific world, both Jewish and Christian. The anti-Semitic meetings in Germany, however, having made use of this book for the purpose of stirring up popular passion against the Jews, Prof. Franz Delitzsch thought it important to expose the ignorance of the author of the 'Talmudjude.' He is not only incapable of translating the original, but he does not understand even the German translation of Eisenmenger, from whose work he steals his quotations. One striking example will be sufficient. In one of the Agadic passages it is reported that a serpent surrounded a gem lying in the water. An *Amora* (the name of doctors of the last period of the Talmud schools) set out in a boat to fetch the gem, when the serpent came to swallow the boat. But a she-raven flew down and bit off the serpent's head. Now "she-raven" is rendered in Eisenmenger by *Rabin*, which is quite right. Dr. Rohling, however, took the word *Rabin* as *rabbi*. The legend mentioned above, says Prof. Delitzsch, is sensible nonsense; Dr. Rohling, however, succeeded in making it real nonsense. Prof. Delitzsch's pamphlet, which has reached in the course of a couple of months five editions, is instructive as showing how Talmudical and Rabbinical passages are wilfully or unconsciously misunderstood, and how cautious authors must be when they quote second hand. In an appendix Prof. Delitzsch mentions that Dr. Rohling in his 'Anti-Christ' calls the founders of Protestantism "Schurken" (rascals, villains).

MRS. J. FRANCIS FOSTER has written a pleasant little book *On the Art of Gardening* (Satchell & Co.). She takes a sensible view enough of the pleasure a garden gives when flowers are cared for for their own sake, and not merely as affording lines and masses of colour; in short, this book is another instance of the reaction which is gradually gaining strength from the abuse of bedding-out. It is possible, however, to carry the reaction too far, and we cannot but think that there is some want of wisdom in Mrs. Foster's suggestion of having one garden full of the flowers of Chaucer's time, and another with nothing that did not grow in the Elizabethan borders. Let us have our preferences, but exclude nothing. There is evidence of careful reading in the book, and several interesting extracts are given; but we are not so sure of the practical knowledge, and we have noted one or two slight mistakes.

PREBENDARY HOLE knows a great deal about roses, and all he says in *Nice and her Neighbours* about the *Acacia dealbata* and the Flora of the Riviera is worth reading; but unfortunately he has read 'The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton,' and, trying to imitate Mr. Black, he has spoiled his own book. Prebendary Hole, too, is apt to venture out of his depth, and his remarks on art at p. 61 and his speculation on Provencal at p. 113 are more bold than wise. A word of praise is due to Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. for the handsome appearance of the volume.

THE Folk-lore Society has now issued to members all the publications for 1880. Aubrey's 'Remaines of Gentilisme and Judaisme,' edited by Mr. Britten, is the most important of these issues. The last part of the *Folk-lore Record* contains 'Two English Folk-tales,' by Prof. George Stephens; 'Singing Games,' by Miss Evelyn Carrington; 'Yorkshire Local Rhymes and Sayings'; papers by Mr. H. C. Coote and the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma; translations of Danish folk-tales and of the Icelandic story

of Cinderella; and reprints of an old Danish ballad and of an account of a rural wedding in Lorraine. The Society has just obtained a MS. collection of Scotch proverbs, made by Mr. Kinloch, and containing about 2,000 more proverbs than any of the printed collections.

THE Report of the Nottingham Free Library states that during last year 1,192 volumes were added by purchase and 1,116 volumes by gift, making a total of 2,308 volumes.

SERIALS accumulate on our table. The *Medical Register* (Spottiswoode & Co.) is a large volume, much larger than its predecessors. The arrangement is strictly alphabetical, not topographical.—The *Educational Year-Book* (Cassell & Co.) is very good. We should advise the editor to give the names of the tutors of the various colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.—The *Publishers' Trade List Annual* is another proof of the great energy of Mr. Leypoldt, of New York. Messrs. Trübner & Co. are the London agents.—Journalists are always grateful to Messrs. Mitchell & Co. for their *Newspaper Press Directory*. The list of foreign newspapers has been much improved this year, and the book is in all respects carefully edited. In the list of magazines it would be well to give the date of foundation.—Messrs. C. H. May & Co.'s *Press Manual* is extremely cheap, and it is clearly arranged.

WE have on our table *A Life's Work in Ireland*, by W. B. Jones (Macmillan),—*English Land and English Landlords*, by the Hon. G. C. Brodrick (Cassell),—*Glances of the British Empire*, by J. R. Blakiston (Griffith & Farran),—*Glances of the Globe*, by J. R. Blakiston (Griffith & Farran),—*The Bibliography of Thackeray* (Stock),—*A Descriptive Account of the Roman Villa at Brading, Isle of Wight*, by C. Nicholson (Stock),—*British Thought and Thinkers*, by G. S. Morris (Trübner),—*Some Spectral Fallacies*, by W. J. Hall (Rivingtons),—*Sacred Palmlands*, by A. G. Weld (Longmans),—*The Little Blue Lady*, by E. H. Mitchell (Masters),—*Roses from Thorns*, by Mrs. A. H. Martin (Cassell),—*Deepdale Vicarage*, by the Author of 'Mark Warren' (Cassell),—*In Duty Bound*, by the Author of 'Mark Warren' (Cassell),—*Bricks without Straw*, by A. W. Tourgee (Low),—*Sonnets and Poems*, by M. Penderick (Simpkin),—*Fancy, and other Rhymes*, by J. Sibree (Trübner),—*Justine, and other Poems* (Simpkin),—"As One that Serveth," *Sacred Poems*, by the Rev. G. Alex. Chadwick, D.D. (Stock),—*Memories of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton Macgill* (Edinburgh, A. Elliot),—*Stories from the Book of Genesis*, by R. Bartram (Sunday School Association),—*My Private Prayer Book*, by W. A. Whitworth (Gardner),—*The Life of David*, by the late Rev. P. Thomson (Edinburgh, Macniven),—*Thoughts on the Bible as a Key to History*, by J. Coutts (Pitman),—*Notes and Extracts on Misunderstood Texts*, by Mrs. MacLachlan (Nisbet),—*The Laws relating to Religious Liberty and Public Worship*, by J. Jenkins (Hodder & Stoughton),—*Christenthum ist Heidenthum nicht Jesu Lehre*, by C. Radenhausen (Nutt),—and *Exposition Géométrique des Propriétés Générales des Courbes*, by C. Ruchonnet (Lausanne, Bridel).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Bourdillon's (Rev. F.) *Short Sermons for Family Reading*, Second Series, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Bridgett's (T. E.) *History of the Holy Eucharist in Great Britain*, 2 vols. 8vo. 18/ cl.
Hawkins's (E. C.) *Spirit and Form*, Sermons, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Stirling's (T.) *Bible Collections arranged for Travellers in the Holy Land*, &c., 12mo. 2/6 cl.

Fine Art.

- Borrowdale's (W.) *Original Designs of Headstones, Crosses, &c.*, roy. 8vo. 17/6 awd.

Poetry.

- Beowulf, an Old English Poem, translated into Modern Rhymes by Lieut.-Col. H. W. Lumsden, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Camoen's *Seventy Sonnets*, Portuguese Text and Translation, with Original Poems, by J. J. Aubertin, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Fo'c's'te Yarns, including 'Betsy Lee' and other Poems, 7/6

- Hood's (Thos.) *Poems*, Miniature Library Edition, 2 vols. 2/8
Ross's (W. S.) *Lays of Romance and Chivalry*, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.

History and Biography.

- Anderson's (J.) *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, 8vo. 12/ Aylward's (A.) *The Transvaal of To-day*, cheap edition, 6/ cl.
Episodes of French History: Francis I. and the Sixteenth Century, 2 Parts, 12mo. 2/6 each, cl.
Garfield (J. A.), *Life and Public Services of Twentieth President of the United States*, a Biographical Sketch, by Capt. T. H. Mason, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Hope (George) of Fenton Barns, a Sketch of his Life, compiled by his Daughter, 8vo. 6/ cl.
Light Cavalry Brigade in the Crimea, Extracts from the Letters and Journals of the late General Lord G. Paget, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Massey's (G.) *A Book of Beginnings*, 2 vols. Imp. 8vo. 36/ cl.
Poensam, Sketches of the Early Days of New Zealand, 6/ cl.

Philology.

- Dictionary of English Phrases, by Kwong Ki Chiu, 21/ cl.
Kelly's Keys to the Classics: Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, Books 4, 5, and 6, translated by R. Mongan, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Ovid's *Heroides*, Epistles—xii., translated by R. Mongan, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Homer's *Iliad*, complete, translated by Bateman and Mongan, 12mo. 3/6 cl.; *Cicero's Orations*, Vol. 1, translated by R. Mongan, 12mo. 3/6 cl.; *Horace's Works*, complete, translated by R. Mongan, 12mo. 3/ cl.

Science.

- Chalmers's (J. B.) *Graphical Determination of Forces in Engineering Structures*, 8vo. 24/ cl.
Cook's (J.) *Boston Monday Lectures: Conscience, Heredity, Marriage*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 each, cl.
Fawkes's (F. A.) *Horticultural Buildings, their Construction, &c.*, sm. 4to. 10/6 cl.
Foster's (M. H.) *Arithmetic for the Use of Schools and Private Study*, 12mo. 3/ cl.
Guy's (W. A.) *Factors of the Unsound Mind*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Smith's (H.) *Dysmenorrhœa, its Pathology and Treatment*, 4/6

General Literature.

- Bagot's (A. G.) *Men we meet in the Field, or the Bullaire Hounds*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Centenary (The) of Sunday Schools, 1880, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. 12, 4to. 30/ cl.
Hamley's (General Sir E. B.) *Thomas Carlyle, an Essay*, 2/6
Mackay's (C.) *Luck, and What came of It*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6
Macquoid's (K. B.) *Beside the River*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Other Days, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Sibson's (F.) *Collected Works*, edited by W. M. Ord, 4 vols. 8vo. 63/ cl.
Singleton's (J. E.) *Notes of Lessons for Infant Classes and the First Standard*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

- Bergel (J.): *Die Eheverhältnisse der alten Juden*, 1m. 50.
Joel (D.): *Die Stellung d. Judenthums zum Aberglaube*, Part 1, 3m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Abhandlungen d. Archæologisch-Epigraphischen Seminars der Universität Wien, Vol. 2, 4m. 50.
Geymüller (H. de): *Les Projets Primitifs pour la Basilique de Saint Pierre de Rome*, par Bramante, Raphael Sanzio, Fra Giordano, les Sangallo, &c., 175fr.
Goncourt (E. de): *La Maison d'un Artiste*, 2 vols. 7fr.

History and Biography.

- Aus Metternich's Nachgelassenen Papieren, Vols. 3 and 4, 24m.
Geschichtsquellen, Die d. Bisth. Münster, Vol. 4, 8m.
Meding (Osk.) (Gregor Samarow): *Memoiren zur Zeitgeschichte*, Part 1, 6m.

Philology.

- Köhler (C. S.): *Das Thierleben im Sprichwort der Griechen u. Römer*, 4m. 50.
Livi (T.): *Ab Urbe Condita Libri*, rec. H. J. Mueller, Part 1, 0m. 75.
Rigveda, Der, ins Deutsche, übers. m. Commentar v. A. Ludwig, Vol. 4, 12m.

Science.

- Hoernes (R.) u. Aulinger (M.): *Die Gasteropoden der Meeres-Ablagerungen der 1 u. 2 Mioanen Mediterran-Stufe*, Part 2, 16m.
Ribot (T.): *Les Maladies de la Mémoire*, 2fr. 50.
Vetter (B.): *Die Fische aus dem lithographischen Schiefer im Dresdener Museum*, 16m.

General Literature.

- Flaubert (G.): *Bouvard et Pécuchet*, 3fr. 50.
Malot (H.): *Une Femme d'Argent*, 3fr.
Vast-Ricouard: *La Haute Pègre*, 3fr.

NOTES FROM DUBLIN.

THE new Provost, the Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, obtained his fellowship in 1840, and is now sixty-three years old. He has published a 'Calculus of Variations' (1850) and a work on 'Friction' (1872), both of which are esteemed in the Dublin School. He was for many years Professor of Natural Philosophy, and has printed several papers on physical subjects in the *Transactions of the Irish Academy*. Of late years he has devoted more attention to preaching and debating in the Irish Church Synod, and has thus attained wide popularity with the Evangelical party among the country clergy. He has published three small volumes of sermons, rather, however, of the Broad than the Low Church type.

His appointment has given great satisfaction to the Evangelical party in Ireland, who indeed spared no zeal and used every kind of weapon to secure his success. He is himself a pure and

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high-minded man who will do credit to the office. Great public interest was shown in the appointment by all Dublin, and the rumour that other candidates had a good chance and strong claims caused much discussion of the rival merits, and in some cases questionable attacks by zealous partisans of the favourite on others possessing adequate qualifications for the office. The Liberal party, though fair and generous in their praise of the new Provost, feel somewhat surprised and disappointed that no regard was paid to political loyalty. But the conflict is now over, and there is no doubt that Dr. Jellett will find ready support from all the members of the college.

Some very interesting letters of Burke and Grattan were drawn from their obscurity by the *Dublin Evening Mail*, in which these eminent men protest against the proposal to appoint an outsider to the office of provost—an abuse inaugurated in their day by the appointment of Provost Hutchinson, but since discontinued, possibly owing to their strenuous protests. Since that epoch (1800) a member of the Governing Board has always been appointed, and this is a good rule, and popular to those who gain promotion throughout the body, provided always that a man of real eminence in science or literature happens to be on the Board, and provided his advanced age be not a valid obstacle.

For now more than ever the college wants a vigorous and liberal head, who is ready to move with the times; still more one who sees and feels the defects of the Irish character, and is anxious to remedy them. The Provost's house ought to be the hospitable centre where men of rank meet men of letters, and where every distinguished foreigner should find an appreciative welcome. There are few men who have greater opportunities in this way than the Provost of Trinity College. Hitherto so many men have been promoted when in the seventh period of their age that they have sought nothing but rest and quiet. The vigour of the new Provost promises something better.

G.

THE OLDEST JEWISH INSCRIPTION.

THE fac-simile of this inscription with which I was favoured a few days ago by the kindness of Mr. Besant is very defective, and hardly more than two or three words are legible. I am glad, however, to see that Prof. Sayce has been able to make a more perfect transcript; but I think it is too hasty to assign the inscription to the age of David or Solomon. To judge from the word יִלְכוּ (end of the fourth line), read by him, the language is not Phœnician, as neither the *vau* converse nor the root הלך, so far as I am aware, has yet been met with in Phœnician inscriptions.

A. NEUBAUER.

I WOULD suggest, on historical grounds, that the inscription is not likely to be earlier than the reign of King Hezekiah, who "made a pool, and a conduit, and brought water into the city." Mr. Sayce's translation of the inscription ("And the waters flowed from their outlet to the lower pool for a distance of a thousand cubits") is somewhat similar to the reference to the "lower pool" in Isaiah xxii. 9: "And ye gathered together the waters of the lower pool." "He digged the hard rock with iron, and made wells for waters" (Ecclesiasticus xlviii. 17). It appears that the "lower pool" should not be confounded with the "ditch between the two walls for the water of the old pool" (Isaiah xxii. 11), which King Hezekiah also constructed.

CHARLES WARREN.

THE extremely important nature of Prof. Sayce's communication in your last issue makes it desirable that the history of the action taken by all those concerned with the inscription should be clearly stated. I therefore ask your permission to explain the measures pursued by

the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

On August 3rd, 1880, I received, and laid before the Committee, a communication from Jerusalem announcing the discovery of the inscription, and enclosing a squeeze taken as well as circumstances would then allow. The Committee immediately authorized their honorary secretary in Jerusalem, Dr. Chaplin, to draw upon them for as much as might be necessary to get the water lowered, in order to obtain a better squeeze or copy of the inscription. At the same time they ordered that the squeeze should be shown to all who were likely to be interested in it. M. Clermont Ganneau, among others, saw it, and reported strongly on its probable importance, though the letters were too imperfect to allow of any interpretation. It was not, however, until February 1st that a fac-simile copy was received by the Committee. This was copied and tracings sent to various Hebrew scholars, but it was still too imperfect to be read. On March 1st a somewhat improved copy of the inscription arrived. Tracings of this also were made and sent about as before, but no one has ventured on a reading from materials so imperfect. A fac-simile of this copy is in the hands of the engravers, and will be published in the Society's *Journal* of April.

I have only to add, with great regret, that M. Clermont Ganneau, whose intention it was on arriving in Palestine to go straight to Jerusalem in order to examine the inscription, was reported a fortnight ago to be lying ill at Jaffa.

WALTER BESANT.

THE 'JOURNAL OF HELLENIC STUDIES.'

THE newly founded Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies has made a vigorous start. Its list of members comprises nearly four hundred names, among them being those of nearly all the representatives of classical learning in England, and the first volume of its *Journal*, now before us, is in every way a creditable production. It is remarkably free from rubbish, and though it does not contain very much that is strikingly new or original, there is plenty of careful research and sound criticism throughout. The Editorial Committee have done well to reprint the able introductory address delivered by Mr. Newton at the inaugural meeting of the Society, for it gives the best possible sketch of what the Society's sphere of operations and methods of work should be, and will, we trust, set the tone not only for the first, but for all future volumes of the *Journal*. In one important respect the editors have thoroughly acted up to the spirit of Mr. Newton's suggestions. They have given a wisely liberal interpretation to the term "Hellenic studies." Along with discussions of the treasures of Mycenæ and the excavations at Delos, we have an examination of the centaur myths, an edition and translation of a mediæval Rhodian love poem, and a "bio-bibliographical note" on the distinguished Greek scholar Coray.

But the majority of the articles, and the most important, are more or less strictly archaeological; and this, when we remember the immense strides recently made in this department of Hellenic studies, need cause no surprise. Not only have new materials poured in upon us from such excavations as those at Hisarlik, Mycenæ, Spata, Dodona, Delos, and Cyprus, but there has been also a marked improvement in the methods of archaeological criticism. It is no wonder, then, that an advance which has affected almost every branch of Hellenic studies should have left its mark conspicuously upon this volume.

To begin with, we may place under this head Prof. Jebb's brilliantly written account of Delos. Excellent as is his summary of the history of the island, the most valuable part of his article is that in which he places before the English reader the most important results of the excava-

tions recently made there by MM. Lebégue and Homolle. No apology is needed for doing this, as M. Lebégue's monograph is not always easy of access, and M. Homolle's researches are safely stowed away out of the sight of ordinary English readers in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*. In addition Prof. Jebb has given his readers the benefit of the best criticisms which have hitherto appeared abroad upon the discoveries of the two French archaeologists. Our space will not permit of our following Prof. Jebb step by step, and we therefore confine ourselves to a brief notice of the most important points raised in his article. The central position of Delos and its ancient fame as a seat of religious worship might lead us to expect that its careful exploration would throw fresh light on what is becoming every day a more absorbing question for Hellenic students, that of the relations between Greece and the East in prehistoric times. But there is as yet little to be added to the evidence which we possessed before of the presence in Delos of Phœnicians and Carians, of the existence there of the worship of Melcarth and Astarte, and, more doubtfully, of a connexion with Egypt. Beyond the ancient grotto on Cynthus, Prof. Jebb's account of which is admirable, nothing at once un-Hellenic and prehistoric has been discovered. And of this grotto little more can be said than that it is certainly a primitive temple, and that it was probably a seat first of all of the Phœnician Melcarth, and afterwards of Apollo. As to the worship of Apollo himself, the glory of the island in historical times, the French explorers have more to say. From his earliest home in the grotto on the hill the god moved to a statelier residence on the plain. Here M. Homolle has unearthed the remains of his temple. It is described as being a little smaller than the Theseion at Athens, and similar in plan. Its date M. Homolle declines to place earlier than about 400 B.C., but Prof. Jebb urges, with great probability, that though this may be the date of the fragments discovered by M. Homolle, Apollo's descent to the plain must have taken place earlier, and that at least "on this plain a temple of Apollo, however rude, must have stood long before 400 B.C." Near the remains of the temple have also been discovered the oval basin by the side of which, according to Theognis, Leto gave birth to Phœbus. It is about 289 feet long by 200 broad. Six archaic statues of Artemis complete the list of discoveries made in connexion with the temple. To the general history of Delos, from the time of the Persian wars to the Christian era, valuable contributions are made by the numerous inscriptions which these researches have brought to light. One of the most important of these seems to point to a convention made between Sparta and Delos (circa 408-398 B.C.) with regard to the administration of the Delian temples and their treasures. For the period circa 322-166 B.C., during which Delos was a free and autonomous state, the inscriptions are numerous, and give a fairly clear idea of the internal constitution of the island and of its high prestige as a religious centre. Those of the Roman period are fewer in number, and consist chiefly of dedications to Roman magistrates, notably one to Lucullus. A more interesting trace of Roman times is a relic of the slave trade of which Delos in the second and first centuries B.C. was so active a centre. "The site of an enclosure," says Prof. Jebb, "in which the human cattle were penned can still be traced at the north-east corner of the island."

As the question has lately been discussed at length in this journal, we need not dwell on Prof. Gardner's refutation of Dr. Stephani's theory regarding the treasures of Mycenæ; but we may turn to Mr. Sayce's "notes" from his journeys in the Troad and Lydia, and Mr. Ramsay's report on some newly discovered sites near Smyrna. They sufficiently indicate the extent and probable fertility of a field

which is awaiting exploration; but individual travellers, if single-handed, can do little more than "prospect," and, valuable as this preliminary "prospecting" is, it must be followed up by a well-organized scheme of excavation if we are to get the results we have a right to expect. If only the two universities would repeat in a more systematic way the experiment which Oxford has been enabled to try in the case of Mr. Ramsay, and, instead of sending out a single travelling student, establish an archaeological school in the Levant—a work in which the Hellenic Society would no doubt gladly assist—the gain to learning would be great, and a powerful impulse would be given to archaeological study in England.

A second class of the archaeological articles in this volume is concerned not so much with the discovery or criticism of new materials as with the correcter interpretation of those which already exist. Of these the most important in every way is that by Prof. Sidney Colvin on the centaurs. His conclusions, indeed, are in most respects substantially the same as those at which some previous scholars, and notably Preller, had arrived, but he deserves the credit of having at once worked those conclusions out more completely and confirmed them by fresh evidence. The legend of the centaurs admirably illustrates the variety of influences which were constantly at work modifying and even transforming primitive nature myths. We must probably accept as the origin of the centaurs the rushing torrents which poured down the sides of Mount Pelion, carrying destruction into the plains below, and which were personified as wild and terrible monsters, half man, half horse, hurling trees and rocks before them in their furious descent. But new elements are before long interwoven with this simple nature myth. The centaurs appear as representative savages, and against them are arrayed the first champions of struggling Greek civilization, Heracles and Theseus. Art next gave clearness, precision, and permanence to this new conception, and in Athens especially the victories of Theseus over the centaurs took their place at the head of the long list of triumphs won by Hellas over barbarism. Still, however, the centaurs, though savages, are mighty and terrible; but even these original attributes at length disappear. By the close of the fourth century B.C. the centaurs have lost their heroic dimensions; they are reduced to the level of those mischievous and grotesque men of the woods, the satyrs, and with them are found following in the train of Dionysos. The three beautifully executed plates which illustrate Prof. Colvin's article form a valuable commentary on this theory of the centaurs. Plate i. gives a black-figured drinking cup of the eighth or seventh century B.C., found at Corinth, on which is depicted the defeat of the centaurs by the civilizer Heracles. The noticeable point in the representation is the shape given to the centaurs. They are already half human, half equine, but the combination of the human and equine elements is not effected in the same way as on later works of art. In these only the upper part of the body is human and the rest equine, while on the ancient cup in question, as on other archaic specimens, there is a complete human body and legs, with the hinder part of a horse grotesquely fastened on to the back. Such a mode of representing the centaurs is, we think, as unfavourable, as the later mode is favourable, to the theory that the centaurs were a tribe of horsemen, and were mistaken, as the Spaniards were by the Americans, by a population unacquainted with riding, for combinations of man and horse. Plate ii. brings us to another point in the myth. In marked contrast with his monstrous and savage fellows stands the humane and beneficent centaur Cheiron, representing "the kindly powers of the mountain flood." On the vase which is here drawn, and which is probably pseudo-archaic, Cheiron is receiving the infant Achilles from his father

Peleus, and the predominantly human and civilized character of his figure, so unlike the wild shagginess of the other centaurs, is clearly marked by the retention in his case of the completely human body. Lastly, the red-figured vase, now in the Etruscan Museum at Florence, from which plate iii. is taken (circa 400 B.C.), illustrates the association established in later Greek art between the centaurs and the satyrs. The subject is Iris surrounded and assaulted by centaurs, an incident of which no other record is extant. But Iris assaulted by satyrs is the subject of three other vases, and Prof. Colvin suggests, with great probability, that in the plate before us the force of association has led the vase decorator to substitute centaurs for satyrs as the assailants. For the other evidence, literary and philological, which Prof. Colvin adduces in support of his position, we must refer our readers to the article itself. There will probably always be a difference of opinion as to the original *motif* of this as of other myths of equal antiquity, but the author's sketch of its subsequent development, and in particular of its association with the Dionysiac cycle, seems to leave little room for criticism.

Mr. Waldstein, in his article on Pythagoras of Rhegium and the early athlete statues, has certainly raised an important question, but it is not so clear that he has answered it satisfactorily. "Stilistik," to use the German phrase, is evidently his favourite department of archaeological criticism, and he has not kept altogether clear of the uncertainty of method and quasi-philosophic vagueness of language which are the besetting sins of students in this field of inquiry. None the less, however, what he has to say deserves the serious consideration of archaeologists, though here we can only attempt a summary of his main argument. He first of all proposes to establish certain marks by which a statue, earlier in date than the time of Myron, may be recognized as a statue not of Apollo but of an athlete. These marks are the prominence of athletic characteristics in the representation of the body; and, secondly, the arrangement of the hair "in two braids on the back of the head, wound round and fastened on the top" (p. 177). Both marks Mr. Waldstein discovers in a group of statues, probably replicas of a single original, two of which, at any rate, have been hitherto classed as Apollos, viz., the Chiosel Gouffier Apollo in the British Museum, and the Apollo on the Omphalos at Athens. The arguments by which he disposes of the Apolline character of these statues are certainly forcible, and the same may be said of those he employs in establishing his own view that the figure represented is in fact that of a pugilist. In the latter half of his article Mr. Waldstein sets himself the task of showing that the probable original of these various replicas was the statue of the pugilist Euthymos by Pythagoras of Rhegium, a sculptor of the period to which these replicas point back, and celebrated for his athletic statues. A more positive trace of Pythagoras's workmanship Mr. Waldstein finds in the presence in these statues of that rhythm and symmetry for which Pythagoras was especially famed. Of his reasoning here we have only space to remark that his elaborate dissertation on the meaning of "rhythm" in sculpture is more satisfactory as an exposition of what he thinks "rhythm" ought to mean than of what the ancients thought it did mean, nor can we agree with him that "rhythm" as applied by Greek writers to plastic art is not immediately connected with rhythm in poetry, and that "plastic rhythm does not derive its meaning from poetic rhythm." Aristotle in the *Rhetoric*, 3, 8, does not, as Mr. Waldstein supposes, assign metre to poetry and rhythm to prose; what he asserts is that, while in poetry we look for both metre and rhythm, in prose we require only rhythm. Nor do the other passages he refers to in the *Laws* of Plato and in Dionysius's treatise, *De Compositione Verborum*, bear out any other definition of "rhythm"

than that given by Overbeck, almost in Plato's words, "die Composition der Bewegung." So far as Mr. Waldstein tries to find more than this in the word, he seems to us to be extending its meaning as unduly as Mr. Murray has unduly narrowed it ('Hist. of Greek Sculpture,' p. 205, note 1), when he denies the possibility of rhythm in a representation of lameness. Lastly, it should be noticed by the way that Mr. Waldstein's hypothesis that the eastern pediment of the Temple of Athene at Egina shows traces of the influence of Pythagoras is deliberately rejected by Overbeck.

For the remaining articles a few lines must suffice. We cannot help thinking that Mr. Verrall's ingenious but highly problematic speculations would have more properly found a place in the *Journal of Philology*. In his brief review of Bernays's 'Lucian and the Cynics,' and his still briefer notice of Coray, Mr. Bywater allows glimpses to be seen of a learning which makes us wish for some larger contributions from his pen to our knowledge of those last years of pagan philosophy and literature the history of which, in English at any rate, has yet to be written.

'OLD COUNTRY AND FARMING WORDS.'

Isleworth, March 10, 1881.

PERHAPS I may be allowed to point out that my reason for selecting Ellis, Lisle, &c., in preference to such admirable books as those of Gervase Markham, is to be found in the fact that my work, being undertaken for the English Dialect Society, was directed to authors whose words were not only interesting, but more or less definitely localized. No collection of Hertfordshire words exists; but Ellis often specifies those employed by him as being in use in that county, and as he resided at Little Gaddesden for fifty years, there is a strong presumption that his farming terms belonged to that region, even when not actually stated to do so. Lisle's words are mainly Hampshire; and most of the others are localized. I am very anxious to obtain Surflot's 'Countrie Farm' or the loan of it; perhaps some reader may be able to help me.

I am obliged to you for calling my attention to the undoubted blunder as to the meaning of "lobster"—a blunder the more puzzling inasmuch as I had already entered the name with its proper meaning in my MS. Dictionary of Animal Names, towards which any help will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

In the *Folk-lore Record* for 1880 (vol. iii. pt. i. pp. 80-86) I have extracted the folk-lore which I met with in Ellis's works.

JAMES BRITTEN.

I OBSERVE, in a late review of Mr. Britten's 'Old Country and Farming Words,' that some notice is taken of a quotation which says that a *shrew-mouse* is rightly named because it gives *shrewd* bites. The etymology is wrong, of course, but not so silly as seems to be implied, for the connexion between the words is real. It would be easy to show by numerous quotations that *shrewd* was originally the past participle of Middle English *shrewen*, to curse, and meant accursed; next, that *shrewen* is a weak verb derived from the adjective *shreve*, malicious; and, lastly, that *shrew-mouse* is the malicious or harmful mouse, *mus nocentissimus* as it is called by Higden in his 'Polychronicon,' i. 334, translated by *weil schreved mous* by Trevisa. A *shrew* is likewise a vicious horse. The A.-S. *scredwa*, a *shrew-mouse*, is used in the glosses to translate the Latin *mus araneus*, and *araneus* means spider-like, poisonous. That the animal had a bad name is undoubted; whether he deserved it is another question.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

* * We were aware of the facts Prof. Skeat states, but we fail to see that the undoubted fact that *shrew-mouse* was genealogically allied in a very remote manner to *shrewd* lessens the absurdity of the derivation. Ellis thought that these animals bit cattle, and he was acquainted

with the modern use of the word *shrewd*, so jumped to the conclusion that because their bites were *shrewd*, therefore they were *shrews*. It is most improbable that he knew that *shrewd* really meant accursed.

MR. JAMES SPEDDING.

The death of this distinguished scholar is mourned as a personal loss by many of our most eminent men of letters. Although he had reached an age when in the course of nature his removal might possibly not have been very far distant, there were as yet no symptoms of failing powers, either physical or mental, when an unlucky accident abruptly shortened his days.

Mr. Spedding was born in June, 1808, at Mirehouse, near Bassenthwaite, in Cumberland, and there by the time these lines are printed he will have been buried among his own people. He received his education at Bury St. Edmund's School, and afterwards went to Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1831. He was undergraduate of Trinity College, of which at his death he had long been an Honorary Fellow. His private life was so uneventful that there is scarcely anything to record, except that devotion to literature, and especially to one great subject, of which his works bear evidence. Yet in saying this we feel it necessary to guard against misconception. He was anything but a laborious pedant absorbed by one engrossing study. His breadth of intellectual sympathies was till within the last two years known only to his personal friends; but few men have shown so wide a range of thought and such delicate literary appreciation. His singularly modest and unassuming character almost hid from view the greatness of his attainments. There was a charm about his manner and conversation which really eclipsed the impression made by his scholarship and research; and it was this, more than anything that he wrote or published, that attracted to him so many warm friendships of cultivated men.

Nor was he by any means one whom mere devotion to book learning unfitted for more active business. Apart from literary enthusiasm, his own diffidence was the only reason why he did not take a more prominent part in life, for his practical abilities were of the highest order. In whatever company he found himself he seemed always sincerely to believe that he was the gainer, not his temporary associates. But in several ways he exhibited an energy and capacity for action that would otherwise have made him far more conspicuous in the eyes of his contemporaries. He had, in fact, some experience of official life, and might have been Under-Secretary for the Colonies, for that appointment was actually offered him at one time; but he preferred to devote himself to the great labour of his life, and contented himself with minor fields of usefulness. He took an active part in the original foundation of the London Library. His tastes and recreations caused him to take much interest in Shakespeare, the drama, and the Toxophilite Society. He contributed several papers to the New Shakspeare Society, and at the time of his death had been for some years a member of the Council of the Camden Society, where his presence was highly valued. Among his personal friends were many of the choicest spirits of the age,—the Poet Laureate among others, who dedicated to him some verses on the death of a brother to whom he was devotedly attached. He prefixed an essay to the collection of the sonnets of another great friend of his, Charles Tennyson, which was published the other day. He was a friend of Carlyle and of Sterling, and was the secretary of the Sterling Club.

His minor literary works, published three years ago as 'Reviews and Discussions, Literary, Political, and Philosophical, not relating to Bacon,' for the first time made him known to the world in general as a critic of great power

and delicacy, with a range of subjects much larger than was commonly supposed. The book was a collection of articles reprinted chiefly from the *Edinburgh Review* and *Fraser's Magazine*, of which he says that most of them were written not because the subject had specially attracted him, but because an article was wanted on that subject. Several of the works reviewed had to do with colonial questions; the other articles were principally devoted to Shakspearian and dramatic criticism. What strikes one most about these papers is the thoroughness with which the different subjects are handled, and the fine literary taste shown in the dramatic criticisms. Some of the most remarkable Shakspeare performances of the last thirty years are criticized with a delicacy of touch that makes them interesting to read about even at the present day.

Less important, and certainly far less inviting to the general reader, was a little volume, or rather pamphlet, that he put forth some years before on the question of the relations between authors and publishers, its main object being to recommend a particular form of contract as most likely to avoid disputes and heartburnings. Authors have not generally acted on his recommendation; but it is right to note his own observation that the suggestions were made in the most disinterested spirit, as they could in no way have affected his own pecuniary interests. He never himself proposed terms to any publisher which were not readily accepted, nor had any dispute about reckonings or disappointment about profits. What really seems to have touched his feelings a little was that he could not get leave to issue his great work in such separate portions as would be most convenient for different classes of bookbuyers; and he wondered if a publisher was altogether indispensable, or if the trade system could not in some things be improved. There was, however, in all his criticisms not the least asperity, and he himself remained on the most cordial terms with publishers to the last.

But this brings us to the great labour of his life, his edition of Lord Bacon's works. His edition it will assuredly always be called, though he began the work in concert with two other gentlemen, one of whom lived to assist him even to its termination. But he certainly had no thought at first of taking so large a part as he did in the gigantic labour. To him Lord Bacon was the great teacher from whom every one could learn something even in his own walk of life, but whom no single mind could hope adequately to appreciate. The editing of such an author was a task that could only be discharged by a firm of literary partners. It was accordingly proposed to divide the great philosopher's works according to the different classes of readers to whom they were addressed, and to commit each of these divisions to a separate editor. First in importance, of course, were the works in philosophy and general literature; secondly, there were those on legal subjects; and, thirdly, letters, speeches, and tracts of a political or business character. Two other Fellows of Trinity (which most appropriately was Bacon's own college in Cambridge) associated with him in the project, and it was agreed that Mr. R. L. Ellis should undertake the philosophical section, Mr. D. D. Heath the professional, and Mr. Spedding the occasional and literary works. This arrangement was made as far back as the year 1847. But two years later, when as yet nothing was nearly ready for publication, Mr. Ellis was disabled by the illness which ultimately carried him off, and handed over all his papers to Mr. Spedding, upon whom from that time devolved a more than double share in the undertaking.

It is unnecessary to comment on the value of a work which has now taken its place as the only complete edition of Bacon. Never was so much care bestowed upon the text of a great author. But as a specimen of Mr. Spedding's peculiar

care and accuracy, volume vi., containing Bacon's 'History of Henry VII.,' deserves particular commendation. To an ordinary editor it might have seemed that in republishing such a work nothing more was required than scrupulous attention to the text and comparison of the English and Latin versions. But Mr. Spedding took quite a different view of his editorial functions. This is a work of which many had spoken somewhat disparagingly, as if it were scarcely worthy of Lord Bacon's genius, yet it is certainly the work which has formed the popular conception of the reign and character of Henry VII. Was it really trustworthy or not? Mr. Spedding was anxious to ascertain and examine the sources from which it was composed, and he did so with a thoroughness which no one can well appreciate without having gone over the same ground. Not a MS. in the British Museum that could throw any light upon Henry VII.'s reign escaped his notice; and wherever Bacon was in error as to a positive matter of fact his editor has been careful to point it out in foot-notes, the result being that there are mistakes in detail against which Mr. Spedding's labour will preserve future historians, but that a fuller statement of the facts only tends for the most part to confirm and not to vitiate the general truth of the great philosopher's narrative.

The life of Bacon at the conclusion of the work was treated with the same exhaustive minuteness. It is a life which, as every one knows, has furnished matter for many controversies, both as to matters of fact and as to its moral complexion generally. But whatever views may be entertained on the subject, it is universally conceded that Mr. Spedding's labours have for the first time put the whole facts within the reach of every one, and that no reader need look further than his volumes for the means of forming an opinion.

THE NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.

We have received several letters regarding the attack made by the Director of the New Shakspeare Society on Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, expressive of great sympathy with the latter gentleman. We cannot find space for them, but we print two letters that challenge the correctness of the paragraph in our last week's issue.

Mr. Snelgrove, the Secretary of the Society, writes:—

"In a paragraph in the *Athenæum* of Saturday last you incidentally mention that the late Mr. James Spedding had withdrawn his name from the list of vice-presidents. I should therefore state that, as a matter of fact, Mr. Spedding was not a vice-president of this Society, nor had any communication whatever been received from him on the subject to which your paragraph refers."

We must apologize for having supposed Mr. Spedding to be a vice-president; but letters in the hands of that gentleman's friends enable us to state that he most certainly would have withdrawn from the Society had his life been prolonged, and that he held very strong opinions on the question at issue.

Dr. Abbott writes:—

"In your impression of the 12th I am stated to have signed a memorial to be addressed to the Committee of the New Shakspeare Society, requesting them 'to express their disapproval of the language used by the Director of the Society towards Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps.' Permit me to say that this is only a part of the request. The memorial also requested that this expression of disapproval might be accompanied by an expression of the Committee's sense of the obligations under which the Society lies to their disinterested and enthusiastic Director, who will, I trust, long continue to occupy his present position. You will, I am sure, allow me to add that at the time of signing this memorial I was not aware that the names of the signers and one half of its contents would be published to the

world before the Committee had had time to consider it, or even (as I am informed) knew of its existence."

We fail to see the meaning of the last sentence. We did not obtain our information from the promoters of the memorial—which, by the way, we had not seen when we wrote or we should have printed it—and we did not assert that the list of signers was closed. The Duke of Devonshire, we may say, upon reading last week's *Athenæum*, requested that his name should be added to the memorial, and this has, accordingly, been done.

Literary Gossip.

MR. GEORGE D. LESLIE, R.A., is just completing a book, which will be published soon after Easter, on the Thames, or at least on that part of the river which is most dear to anglers and artists. The text will be devoted to a description of the upper Thames, an account of its Flora and Fauna, and an enumeration of all the delights the river offers to its countless lovers, especially those it possesses for people who, like Mr. Leslie, regard it chiefly from the artist's point of view. In the numerous illustrations Mr. Leslie will give renderings of many of the scenes which long experience has made dear to him, and which are likely to be linked with pleasant associations in the minds of those haunters of our river's banks to whom his book will prove most attractive.

THE Central Committee of the International Literary Association have had the draft of the proposed copyright treaty with the United States under their consideration, and have drawn up an elaborate report, which has been forwarded to the President of the Board of Trade. This document expresses approval in the main of the decisions of the English branch of the Association, which have already been communicated to Mr. Chamberlain, but objects to the condition, upon which the United States publishers insist, that a book should be printed and published in their country in order to obtain copyright. Approval is also expressed of the amendment prolonging the period within which copyright can be secured from three to twelve months. Criticisms are passed upon other points of less moment, while satisfaction is expressed that a serious attempt has at last been made to include the United States among the civilized nations which render justice to alien authors. The document is signed on behalf of the Central Committee by Ivan Tourguénief and Louis Ulbach.

THE sub-committee appointed by the Law Amendment Society to consider the question of home and colonial copyright have issued their report, which is sanctioned by the Council of the Society. Mr. Leybourn Goddard—who acted as secretary to the Royal Commission on Copyright—instructed by Mr. Basil Field, is drafting a Bill in accordance with the report, and leave to introduce it into the House of Commons was obtained on Monday by Mr. Hastings, M.P., under whose charge it will be. Among the features of the scheme are compulsory registration of works of all kinds, except paintings, drawings, and sculpture; the establishment of a Government office for the special registration of copyrights, and the consequent removal of the register from Stationers' Hall; the extension of the terms of copyright in the case of books, photo-

graphs, engravings, prints, musical and dramatic works, lectures, &c., to fifty years from the date of registration, and in the case of paintings, drawings, or sculpture to the life of the artist and thirty subsequent years, and the power to search houses for piratical copies and photographs of pictures. For twenty-eight years, during which term the copyright of articles in magazines, reviews, &c., or other collective works except encyclopædias, remains with the proprietor of the collective work, it is proposed to substitute three years, giving during that period the author of the article the right to take proceedings in case of piracy. The Royal Academy has subscribed fifty pounds towards the expense of drafting the Bill, and the Society of Painters in Water Colours ten guineas.

MR. BLANCHARD JERROLD'S 'History of Napoleon III.' is approaching completion. The fourth and concluding volume will probably be published this season.

It was decided at a meeting held at 68, Grosvenor Street on the 16th inst. that the mathematical scholarship founded in memory of Miss Ellen Watson should be connected with University College, Gower Street. A letter was read from Lord Derby, stating that he disapproved of very small scholarships or prizes, but when the fund reached the sum of 250*l.* he would contribute 10*l.* towards it. The President of the Royal Society, Profs. Huxley, Tyndall, Williamson, &c., are among the subscribers, and the Committee, which is still growing, includes many well-known names.

MR. ROBERT HUNT has completed a new—the third—edition of his 'Popular Romances of the West of England,' which Messrs. Chatto & Windus will shortly publish.

MR. WILLIAM HENTY, of Brighton, will shortly publish a study on the early life of Shakspeare as set forth in some of his early plays. The title of his little book will be 'Shakspeare, with Notes on his Early Biography.'

THE Carlyle Club—an outcome of a more ambitious enterprise, the St. Michael's Society, founded on the principles of Carlyle, but long since abandoned as impracticable—has naturally judged the present an opportune moment to assert its existence. It has had its prospectus printed for the first time, being anxious to enlist more men of a thoughtful kind among its members. The object of the Club is to afford to disciples and students of Carlyle a means of meeting together and of discussing the religious, political, and social problems treated of in his writings. The Club meets on the first Friday of every month, except August and September.

THE Carlyle literature is increasing. 'Thomas Carlyle: the Man and his Books,' is the title of a volume from the pen of the Rev. W. H. Wylie, of Helensburgh. It will be illustrated with a number of engravings, including portraits of Carlyle and his wife, the former engraved by permission from the statue by Mr. Boehm which the Chelsea people are proposing to erect on the Embankment at the end of Cheyne Row. The work will contain a history of the Dumfriesshire Carlyles, a sketch of the Carlyle country, and personal reminiscences of the deceased author, with reports

of his table talk on Charles Lamb, Edward Irving, the Scottish Covenanters, and other themes.

THE literary executor of Mr. O'Shaughnessy writes to say that the contents of the forthcoming volume, the title of which will be 'Songs of a Worker,' not "by a Worker," will be made up of three parts:—first, 'Christ will Return'; a story of North American Indian life in rhymed metre, and lyrics; second, "Thoughts in Marble," sonnets and other poems inspired by examples of ancient art; and, third, translations from the modern French poets which have already seen the light.

MRS. OLIPHANT has a new novel in the press, entitled 'Harry Joscelyn,' which will be published early in April by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett.

A LITTLE idyl written by Prof. Georg Ebers, the Egyptologist and Egyptian novelist, and suggested by Mr. Alma Tadema's sunny picture 'A Question,' will be published shortly before Easter by Hallberger of Stuttgart.

THE sale of Madame de Novikoff's 'Russia and England,' which was published in this country about the beginning of last year, has at last been allowed in Russia. The temporary prohibition of the work is said to have been caused by a misunderstanding.

MR. RICHARD SIMS'S 'Index to the Pedigrees contained in the Heralds' Visitations and other Manuscripts in the British Museum,' a work now out of print, is about to be reprinted under one alphabetical arrangement, with additional references from other MSS. lately acquired, including collections by Sir George Naylor (Garter) and Sir William Betham (Ulster) relating to families in Ireland and Scotland.

MR. J. C. BELLETT, chaplain to the Cancer Hospital in Osnaburgh Street, proposes to publish by subscription a translation which he has lately made of Pelliccia's Latin work on Christian antiquities and ritual. "Written," he says, "by an Italian ecclesiastic of great learning, and edited by an equally learned German Lutheran, it is of a Catholic, not Roman Catholic, tone, and evinces sympathy with the Eastern and ancient Anglican branches of the Church as well as with the Roman."

MR. W. DE GRAY BIRCH is preparing a new edition of Ingulph of Crowland from a manuscript in the British Museum.

MR. EDWARD CAPERN, the postman poet of Bideford, is about to issue another volume of poems.

THE Portuguese Government at Goa has made primary education compulsory in respect of all children between seven and twelve years of age living within a radius of two miles from any Government school. Only the very poor will be exempted.

A NEW novel by "Rita," entitled 'My Lady Coquette,' will be published this month. The book is dedicated by permission to Mr. Henry Irving.

IF the centenary of every classical work in German literature is to be celebrated by a new edition, we shall soon possess a large library. The ten years from 1780 to 1790 formed the heroic period of German poetry and philosophy. The splendid centenary edition of Lessing's 'Nathan der Weise,'

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SCIENCE

Miscellaneous Scientific Papers. By W. J. Macquorn Rankine, F.R.S. With a Memoir of the Author by P. G. Tait, M.A. Edited by W. J. Millar, C.E. (Griffin & Co.)

PROF. RANKINE probably did more than any other man who ever lived to make engineering a science. He had a marvellous faculty for grappling with the intricacies of practical problems, and, by seizing upon the essential elements, reducing all within the domain of law and arithmetical calculation. He was a prolific writer, and rigorously methodical in all that he wrote. His books and papers alike are divided into numbered sections, arranged in strict logical order. Every term, among them many new ones of his own, is carefully defined, and no marks of impetuosity or negligence are anywhere to be detected.

Shortly after his death his numerous friends projected a memorial volume, to consist of his more important papers, and the task of editing them was entrusted to two eminent engineers, Mr. Lewis D. B. Gordon and Mr. James R. Napier. Both these gentlemen have since died, but the project has not been allowed to lapse, and the result lies before us in the shape of a handsome octavo volume of 567 pages.

The editor has divided the selected papers into three groups, which form parts i., ii., and iii. of the volume. Part i. consists of nine papers relating to the temperature, elasticity, and expansion of vapours, liquids, and solids; part ii. of nineteen papers, relating to energy and its transformations, thermodynamics, and steam-engines; part iii. of nine papers on wave-forms, stream-lines, propulsion of vessels, and stability of structures.

In several of the papers of parts i. and ii. great use is made of the author's hypothesis of molecular vortices, by means of which he explains and predicts various properties. According to this hypothesis, an atom is a rhombic dodecahedron, built up of pyramidal vortices, with a nucleus at their common vertex. The attraction of this nucleus holds together the "atmosphere" in which the vortices exist. Quantity of heat is the *vis viva* of these vortices, and elasticity is due to their centrifugal force. Mechanical and sonorous vibrations are due to the action of the atmospheres, but light and radiant heat are propagated by the attractions and repulsions of the nuclei one upon another. Whatever uses this theory may have served as a working hypothesis, it does not seem ever to have been regarded by the scientific world as very probable in itself. The papers which will be found most readable by the generality of mathematicians are those on waves and stream-lines. No. 31, which is reprinted from the *Engineer*, contains beautiful popular demonstrations of properties which in No. 30 were proved by differentiation and integration.

The memoir by Prof. Tait is extremely well done. It shows a keen appreciation of Rankine's qualities, and is at the same time judicious. A masterly estimate of Rankine's work by Clerk Maxwell, which is reproduced in the memoir, may be partially quoted:—

"Of the three founders of theoretical thermodynamics, Rankine availed himself to the greatest extent of the scientific use of the imagination. His imagination, however, though amply luxurious, was strictly scientific. Whatever he imagined about molecular vortices, with their nuclei and atmospheres, was so clearly imaged in his mind's eye, that he, as a practical engineer, could see how it would work. However intricate, therefore, the machinery might be which he imagined to exist in the minute parts of bodies, there was no danger of his going on to explain natural phenomena by any mode of action of this machinery which was not consistent with the general laws of mechanism. Hence, though the construction and distribution of his vortices may seem to us as complicated and arbitrary as the Cartesian system, his final deductions are simple, necessary, and consistent with facts. Certain phenomena were to be explained. Rankine set himself to imagine the mechanism by which they might be produced. Being an accomplished engineer, he succeeded in specifying a particular arrangement of mechanism competent to do the work, and also in predicting other properties of the mechanism which were afterward found to be consistent with observed facts. . . . The scientific career of Rankine was marked by the gradual development of a singular power of bringing the most difficult investigations within the range of elementary methods. In his earlier papers, indeed, he appears as if battling with chaos, as he swims, or sinks, or wades, or creeps, or flies, and through the palpable obscure finds out His uncouth way;

but he soon begins to pave a broad and beaten way over the dark abyss, and his latest writings show such a power of bridging over the difficulties of science, that his premature death must have been almost as great a loss to the diffusion of science as it was to its advancement."

Rankine was born at Edinburgh in 1820, and died in 1872. Besides about two hundred papers, he published six standard text-books, viz., 'A Manual of Applied Mechanics,' 'A Manual of Civil Engineering,' 'A Manual of Machinery and Mill-work,' 'A Manual of the Steam-Engine and other Prime Movers,' 'Useful Rules and Tables for Engineers, Surveyors, and Others,' and 'A Mechanical Text-Book.' He made an efficient captain of the Glasgow University Rifle Volunteers, and composed a number of rollicking songs, some of which he used to sing very effectively to his own music. He had great self-possession, and was an admirable chairman, whether at a meeting of engineers or at a banquet of the "Red Lions." He was never overbearing, but uniformly courteous and kind. His memory will not easily fade from the circles in which he moved, and he has established a still more abiding reputation in scientific literature.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

MR. CARL BOCK, Commissioner for the Dutch Government in the island of Borneo, has in the press an account of his explorations and adventures in that island. The title of his book is 'The Headhunters of Borneo: a Narrative of Travel up the Mahakkam and down the Barito, also Journeys in Sumatra.' The work will be illustrated with numerous large chromo-lithographs, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

On Tuesday last Lieut. Conder, R.E., accompanied by Lieut. Mantell, R.E., started for Beyrout in order to commence the survey of Eastern Palestine, the preparations for which are now completed. He will have with him the two non-commissioned officers of Engineers who were in the survey of Western Palestine from 1871 to 1875, namely, Sergeants Black and

a monumental reproduction of the original text (1779), is, it may truly be said, worthy in every respect of the poem. There has likewise appeared a reprint of the original translation of the *Odyssey* by Voss, first published in 1780. This edition contains a valuable introduction by Prof. Michael Bernays, giving a history of Voss's work and of other contemporary translations of Homer. We may soon expect similar editions of Kant's 'Kritik der reinen Vernunft,' published in 1781, an event to be celebrated, we believe, in every German university. Schiller's greatest works, beginning with the 'Räuber' in 1782; Goethe's 'Tasso,' 'Faust,' &c.; Herder's 'Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit' (1784); even Klopstock's 'Messias' (1780); Lessing's 'Erziehung des Menschengeschlechts' (1780); Wieland's 'Oberon' (1780); Jean Paul's and Hamann's great works, all belong to the same rich decennium. It is curious to observe how the new editors go back in most cases to the original text of the classical works of German literature, removing what their authors considered improvements in later editions, but which posterity declines to accept as such.

DR. CHARLES MACKAY writes:—

"An advertisement appears in the *Athenæum* that the author of 'Forty Years' Recollections' solicits employment as editor, sub-editor, or literary adviser, &c. I shall be obliged if you will state that in the year 1876 I published, through Messrs. Chapman, Hall & Co., a work entitled 'Forty Years' Recollections of Life, Literature, and Politics,' that I have not issued the said advertisement, that it does not refer to me in any way, and that I have no knowledge whatever of the person who seeks employment as author of a book with that title."

THE forthcoming part of the Oriental series of the Palæographical Society will comprise, among other important plates, the following: Sanscrit commentary of Bhāskara's 'Lilāvati' ('Algebra') in Bengālī writing, A.D. 1658; the third Ash'aka of the 'Rigveda,' in Nandināgari character, sixteenth century; Rashidu 'd-din's 'Jāmi'u 't 'tawārikh,' or 'Universal History,' in Arabic, A.D. 1314–15, before the death of the author; an ancient Persian commentary on the Koran, with the Arabic text and interlinear translation, twelfth century; a Phœnician inscription from Cyprus, dated in the thirty-first year of Ptolemy II. Philadelphus, and the fifty-seventh of the Citan era, i.e., B.C. 254; Greek Palmyrene inscription, dated in the year 445 of the Seleucid era, A.D. 134; Syriac and Arabic annals of Elias Bar Shināyā, Bishop of Nisibis, written in A.D. 1019, the Arabic apparently the autograph of the bishop; a Hebrew plate from the Former and Latter Prophets, with Targūm, A.D. 1105–6 (this MS. formerly belonged to the famous Hebraist, Johann Reuchlin); Selichōth, or propitiatory prayers in Hebrew, A.D. 1179; a Latin palimpsest MS. of the tenth century; and a plate from an ancient Coptic fragment of St. Luke's Gospel.

IN connexion with his Baconian studies the late Mr. Spedding was led to devote much attention to the history of Henry VII. and also to some passages in the reign of James I. Two papers which he wrote on these subjects will, we believe, shortly be republished in a volume of historical essays, edited by Mr. James Gairdner.

Armstrong, both of whom have now left the service and are pensioners. Lieut. Conder proposes, after a little preliminary work in Galilee, to begin the survey in the north. It is estimated that the work will take five years to accomplish.

The long-expected Memoirs of the survey of Western Palestine are at last making progress. The first volume will be ready in April. It will be closely followed by the volume of "name lists" and a volume of special papers. The editors, Messrs. Palmer and Besant, hope to get the whole out before the autumn.

Mr. E. C. Hore, who has just returned home from Ujiji, after spending some four years in East Central Africa, has promised shortly to read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society on various matters connected with Lake Tanganyika.

Lieut. Le Leu, who went out to East Central Africa a short time back to join the Belgian expeditions, is reported to have died at Tabora from dysentery.

Col. Prejevalsky has announced his intention of delivering three public lectures at St. Petersburg on the subject of his explorations in Central Asia.

M. Sibiriakof reached St. Petersburg a short time back, having managed to get safely away from the Oscar Dickson, which remains imprisoned in the ice in Gyda Bay. He left the vessel on October 19th, and travelled to Nadym in a Samoyede sledge, occupying thirty days on the journey. Obtaining a better sledge, he started again, and reached Obdorsky, on the Arctic Circle, on December 29th, or seventy days after leaving the ship. Arrangements have been made to supply the Oscar Dickson with provisions during the winter, and it is hoped that in the summer the party will be able to recommence the work of the expedition. It is stated that the vessel got into its present unpleasant position through serious errors in the Russian charts, owing to which Gyda Bay was mistaken for the mouth of the Yenisei River.

A French man-of-war has visited the island on the New Guinea coast where, as we mentioned on January 15th, five naturalists were murdered. A number of houses were destroyed, and twelve packages of birds, together with other specimens, and a watch belonging to one of the party were recovered.

Mr. James Stewart, of Livingstonia, last Monday evening gave the Royal Geographical Society some interesting information with regard to the project for constructing a road between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. It appears that to render it practicable it is necessary for the London Missionary Society to adopt the Shiré and Nyassa route to their field of operations on Lake Tanganyika, and to send out a steamer before long, as well as to agree to maintain a station on the road, and for the Free Church of Scotland and the Central Africa Trading Company to extend their sphere of operations to meet the other society. If an agreement can be come to among them, as is probable, Mr. James Stevenson, the liberal supporter of missions in that region, has offered to provide for the expense of constructing the whole road, devoting to it 4,000*l.*, of which 3,000*l.* will be a free gift. The execution of the work, under Mr. Stewart's supervision, is expected to occupy about two years, and cannot fail to have a civilizing effect upon the natives. Mr. Stewart thinks that only forty or fifty miles will present any difficulty of construction, where considerable excavation and removal of rocks will be necessary, but for the rest of the way there will be no trouble.

Two important maps bearing upon the geography of Africa have been published in the *Mittheilungen*. The first exhibits the preliminary results of Herr Clemens Denhardt's explorations of the Tana River, which that explorer ascended and carefully surveyed almost to the foot of the eastern buttresses of snow-clad Kenia. Herr Denhardt found the river to be navigable throughout, and as its banks are inhabited by

peaceable Wapokomo and Galla, he considers it to present many advantages for penetrating to Mount Kenia or to Lake Zamburu in the Galla country to the north. We therefore direct the attention of intending explorers to this locality, for hardly anywhere else in Africa can substantial discoveries of equal interest be accomplished within so short a distance from the coast. The second map, almost equally important, exhibits Dr. Junker's journey up the Khor Baraka, from its mouth, to the south of Suakin, as far as Belagenda. Herr Hassenstein, the compiler of this map, has embodied in it all the information available with respect to the country it embraces.

THE ETHICS OF MAP-MAKING.

WE beg to acknowledge a notice of the first series of our 'Popular Atlas' in your issue of the 5th inst., and shall feel obliged by your attention to the following. We believe it will be apparent to every thoughtful mind that a map, after all, is but a compilation, and its value depends largely on the judgment used in selection and exhibition of the facts so compiled. The surface of the globe is open to all comers to describe, either by word painting, picture drawing, or by the technicalities of mapengraving. Every compiler (in the advance of time and knowledge) improves upon his predecessor, adding to, altering, or omitting according to individual taste or requirement.

Our atlas is intended to be strictly a "popular" one, and we cannot see that the fact of our having made it so by gathering information from all possible sources should be used as a handle for depreciation.

We give a large number of characteristic features which neither Stieler nor any other similar work gives, and give them, moreover, in a manner that immediately commands attention at a price which places information hitherto too costly to be generally accessible within the popular reach.

What object, then, can be gained by informing the present generation that our atlas is a new edition of a series of maps known to their grandfathers, whereas to all practical intents and purposes it is a new work?

LETTS, SON & Co. (Limited).

. Has it never struck Messrs. Letts that in removing the date, title, and compiler's name from their maps they may be dealing not quite frankly with their subscribers, and that when they make use of information derived from Stieler's or any other atlas it would be courteous to acknowledge the fact?

CASAMICCIOLA.

Naples, March 8, 1881.

I do not give you the details of the disaster which befell the pretty little village of Casamicciola last Friday. I will rather give you a history of the phenomena by which it was occasioned. As is well known, Casamicciola, in the island of Ischia, is much frequented for the sake of its mineral waters. In the summer and autumn it is crowded with invalids suffering from rheumatic complaints. It is a place, too, of singular beauty, so that strangers from the North often set up their tents there, and remain weeks, and even months. Even in historic times Ischia has from time to time been devastated by earthquakes, and Strabo speaks of its former inhabitants as abandoning the island in consequence of continual eruptions of fire and earthquakes. The last great event of the kind occurred in 1301, when all who survived fled. Occasional shocks have been felt since then, and one was very sensibly experienced about twenty-eight years ago, but nothing equal to the recent disaster has occurred for five centuries. The shocks which were felt on Friday last were horizontal and perpendicular. They took place at 1.30 P.M. and at 4 P.M.; most fortunately so, for had the visitation been during the night the loss of life would have been yet more deplorable. As it was, many were in the country,

or out of doors somewhere or other, engaged in their various occupations. There do not seem to have been any premonitory indications of what was about to happen. Some people now say that the mineral waters were observed to bubble, but they are always so hot that this may have been a delusion. The enemy came upon them in a moment, with one frightful crash, when houses toppled over or fell in, involving the inmates in their ruins. Prof. Palmieri in his report says that neither the seismograph of the university nor that on Vesuvius marked any disturbance, so that he supposes the movement was purely local and did not extend to other parts of the island. It is the fact, however, that the shocks were felt less severely, perhaps, at Lacco Ameno, on the other side of the mountain from that on which Casamicciola is situated. There two houses fell and five persons are already reported as having been killed. Prof. Palmieri speaks of the *sprofondamento*—sinking down of the earth—occasioned by the continued action of the mineral waters. The truth is that a considerable part of the island is burrowed. Where there is any chance of "striking" a mineral stream, people set to work—it is wealth to them—so that, whilst nature never ceases her labour in corroding the subsoil, man, too, assists her. There is yet another cause assigned as weakening the upper soil, and that is the vast consumption of a peculiarly valuable clay which is found in the island. Ischia is the grand manufactory of bricks and pottery by which Naples and, to a great extent, the provinces are supplied. It is a lucrative industry, which has been carried on for many years, and the boring to obtain the clay must have been incessant. To the two facts noted above many attribute the disaster which has lately occurred, whilst Palmieri speaks of the *sprofondamento* occasioned by the subterranean action of the mineral waters. Whatever weight may be attached to these opinions, the desolation created by the two shocks of earthquake which were felt at 1.30 P.M. on Friday and at 4 P.M. is frightful. The place is destroyed; two-thirds of the houses are down or are in a dangerous state. The dead already taken out of the ruins amount to 117, and as one street has not yet been touched by the pioneers, it is feared that many more bodies will be brought to light. In this street it is believed that an entire family of six persons yet lie, crushed in the general wreck. As to the survivors, many have been brought over to the hospitals in Naples frightfully maimed and fractured, whilst others are encamped on the Marina, where they have been supplied with blankets and bedding. The want of the poor inhabitants is so pressing that even bread has been sent over from Naples in large quantities, and Government and the public are equally active in rendering assistance. For the present, however, Casamicciola is ruined; few will venture to visit except from curiosity; but, like Torre del Greco, no doubt it will rise again, and attract as many visitors as it has done hitherto.

H. W.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 10.—The President in the chair. —The following papers were read: 'On the Conversion of Radiant Energy into Sonorous Vibrations,' by Mr. W. H. Preece, '—On the Limit of the Liquid State,' by Mr. J. B. Hannay, and 'On the Diastase of Kôji,' by Prof. R. W. Atkinson.

ASTRONOMICAL.—March 11.—J. R. Hind, President, in the chair.—Mr. S. T. S. Lecky, Mr. J. H. Mitchiner, and the Rev. T. R. Terry were elected Fellows.—The Astronomer-Royal read a paper on the effect produced on the moon's movement in latitude by the slow change of the position of the plane of the ecliptic. The action of the planets gives rise to a small change in the plane of the earth's orbit, causing it to move through an angle of rather less than half a second in a year, so that the plane of the new orbit intersects the plane of the old orbit in a line whose longitude is about 172°. This will evidently produce no sensible change in the moon's longitude; and the Astronomer-Royal showed in his

paper that, on consequent al no sensible of position of the orbit is the s plane—in fac considered to The question Place, but the approximation paper, written on the deter inequality in that in their observations they believed in observation ment, due to azimuths and made use of. Stone and M the different observations of the system. Kuobel read of the nebula meter. His of the nebula was shown photograph, with the eye received a l original nega correspondi on the enlarg the January remarked T March, was planet Uran tioned that, at the gene Friday even the meeting question of ment.

GEOLOGICAL President, W. E. Darw were electi tions were n ton of an robustus, O Theriodont Species (A and 'Ado Geology of Regions,' by

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paper that, owing to the motion of the earth and the consequent alteration in the sun's place, it produces no sensible effect on the moon's latitude, so that the position of the moon as referred to a fixed orbit is the same as it would be if referred to a fixed plane—in fact, that the movable ecliptic may be considered to carry the moon's orbit along with it. The question had been already considered by La Place, but the Astronomer-Royal had carried the approximations a step further.—Mr. Neison read a paper, written by himself jointly with Mr. Campbell, on the determination of the value of the parallax inequality in the motion of the moon. He stated that in their investigation they had relied solely on observations made with the transit instrument, as they believed that systematic errors were introduced in observations made with the altazimuth instrument, due to differences of refraction in different azimuths and to the different diameters of the moon made use of.—In the discussion which followed Mr. Stone and Mr. Christie stated that they thought that the different conditions under which the altazimuth observations were made would rather tend to get rid of systematic errors than to produce them.—Mr. Knobel read a note on the comparative brightness of the nebula in Orion as measured with an astrometer. His observations tended to show that a part of the nebula a little preceding the trapezium, which was shown as the densest region in Dr. Draper's photograph, was also the brightest region as viewed with the eye.—Mr. Ranyard mentioned that he had received a letter from Dr. Draper stating that his original negative showed faint parts of the nebula corresponding to a much larger area than was shown on the enlarged copy of the photograph exhibited at the January meeting of the Society.—The President remarked that last Sunday evening, the 13th of March, was the centenary of the discovery of the planet Uranus by Sir W. Herschel. He also mentioned that, in accordance with the resolution passed at the general meeting, the Council had appointed Friday evening, the 1st of April, at eight o'clock, for the meeting convened by the Society to consider the question of endowment of research by the Government.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 9.—R. Etheridge, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. R. T. Burnett, W. E. Darwin, C. J. Fox, and the Rev. T. G. Hutt were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'Description of Parts of the Skeleton of an Anomodont Reptile (*Platypodosaurus robustus*, Ow.), Part II. The Pelvis,' 'On the Order Theriodontia, with a Description of a New Genus and Species (*Elurodonurus felinus*, Ow.),' by Prof. Owen, and 'Additional Observations on the Superficial Geology of British Columbia and its Adjacent Regions,' by Mr. G. M. Dawson.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 10.—E. Freshfield, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. T. Widger exhibited a flint implement found in the caves at Torbrary, towards the excavation of which the Society had last year given a grant.—The Rev. J. Lloyd exhibited a very beautiful MS. of the Vulgate, dated the thirteenth century.—Mr. J. Brown, jun., exhibited a curious German astronomico-astrological manuscript of the fifteenth century, the production of some German artist of the Augsburg school. It was copiously illustrated with astronomical and astrological pictures, signs of the zodiac, &c.; and in connexion with these Mr. Brown laid before the Society some speculations on the origin of the zodiacal signs, which he endeavoured to trace back to the names given by the Akkadi or Highland and pre-Semitic inhabitants of the Uprato or Euphrates Valley to the several months of the year. Mr. Brown entered into full details on this subject, on the authority of Prof. Sayce and Mr. F. Lenormant.—Mr. Pinches, of the British Museum, was present, and expressed doubts whether the evidence as to the meaning of the Assyrian tablets referred to was sufficiently complete to bear the weight of the theory advanced by Mr. Brown and by the two distinguished Assyriologists to whom he had referred.

MICROSCOPICAL.—March 9.—Prof. P. M. Duncan, President, in the chair.—Messrs. Swift & Sons' new working microscope and fine adjustment were exhibited.—The Griffith Club portable microscope was exhibited.—Mr. Powell showed *Amphipleura pellicida* with the vertical illuminator, and Mr. Stephenson pointed out that the illumination was not opaque, as supposed, but that the diatom was illuminated by transmitted light, reflected back by its own under surface.—Mr. Crisp exhibited Prof. Abbe's radiation apparatus for showing the increased amount of light emitted by a radiant in glass or balsam compared to one in air.—Mr. A. D. Michael read a paper on a supposed new species of *Acarus*, *Dermaleichus heteropus*; and Dr. E. Cutter's paper on a supposed infusorian in the nasal passage in cases of catarrh was explained by Mr. Stewart and commented on by the President.—Discussions also took place on car-

bolic acid for mounting and on the Society standard screw.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—March 14.—Dr. Mann in the chair.—The second of the present course of Cantor Lectures, 'On the Scientific Principles involved in Electric Lighting,' was delivered by Prof. W. S. Adams.

March 15.—H. Escombe, Esq., in the chair.—A paper 'On the Diamond Fields of South Africa' was read by Mr. R. W. Murray before the Foreign and Colonial Section of the Society.

March 16.—Lord A. Churchill in the chair.—Col. Beaumont read a paper describing his compressed air locomotive and its application for tramway and locomotive purposes generally.

MATHEMATICAL.—March 10.—S. Roberts, Esq., President, in the chair.—Prof. Cayley read a paper 'On the Equilibrium and Flexure of a Skew Surface.'—Mr. Tucker communicated portions of papers, viz., 'An Application of Elliptic Functions to the Nodal Cubic,' by Mr. R. A. Roberts, and 'Note on Prof. C. S. Peirce's Probability Notation of 1867,' by Mr. H. McColl.—Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher having taken the chair, the President communicated a theorem, the direct analogue in space of a theorem relating to three circles intersecting in a point, which he took as a point of departure for the study of four spheres meeting in a point.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 8.—F. W. Rudler, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The election of Dr. G. D. Thane was announced.—A collection of rubbings taken from door-posts and window-frames in New Zealand was exhibited. They were chiefly interesting from the proof which they afforded of the clear influence of matted and woven materials on the ornamentation of stone architecture, a parallel to the influence of wood architecture on stone architecture pointed out by Fellows in Lycia and by Lepsius in Egypt; also from the remarkable coincidence between some of these ornamentations and the outlines on the tombstones of Mycenæ—a near approach to the triglyph in New Zealand.—A short note by Mr. S. E. Peal on Assam pile-dwellings was read, and was illustrated by a series of sketches by the author.—Lieut.-Col. R. G. Woodthorpe read a paper on the wild tribes inhabiting the so-called Naga Hills on our north-eastern frontier of India. The paper dealt only with the Angami Nagas, who, it was stated, differ from all the other hill tribes of Assam in many important particulars, such as appearance, architecture, mode of cultivating, language, and dress. In appearance they are a finer, cleaner, and better-looking race; they build their houses resting on the ground, and not raised on piles, as all the other hill tribes of Assam (except the Khasias) do, and after a pattern not seen elsewhere. In dress the Angami differs most strikingly from all the other tribes in the kilt or short petticoat of dark cloth, ornamented with rows of white cowrie shells, the waistcloth of all other Nagas consisting only of a flap of cloth in front and behind, and often only in front. The Angamis erect tall monoliths in commemoration of the dead or of some social event. These monoliths, often of great size, are dragged up hill on sledges running on rollers.

PHYSICAL.—March 12.—Sir W. Thomson in the chair.—Mr. C. Brown and Dr. J. P. Joule were elected Members.—Col. Festin read a paper, by Capt. Abney and himself, 'On the Absorption Spectra of Organic Bodies.'—Mr. W. Brown read a paper 'On the Definition of Work in Dynamics.'

FOLK-LORE.—March 11.—Dr. R. Brown in the chair.—The Honorary Secretary read a paper 'On Madagascar Folk-lore,' by the Rev. J. Sibree, jun.—A paper by the Rev. H. Friend, 'On Euphemism and Tabu in China,' was also received.—After the disposal of the papers, Mr. Gomme asked the opinion of the meeting on a probable explanation of some incidents in the story of 'The Three Noddies' by means of reference to facts in modern savage life and manners, and Mr. A. Nutt, Mr. A. Lang, and others took part in the discussion.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. London Institution, 5.—Fungi, Prof. R. Bentley.
- Victoria Institute, 8.—Meteorology, Mr. J. F. Bateman.
- Society of Arts, 8.—Scientific Principles involved in Electric Lighting, Lecture III., Prof. W. G. Adams (Cantor Lecture).
- Institution of Surveyors, 8.—Renewed Discussion on Sanitation as an Important Increment of Value in House Property.
- United Service Institution, 8.—New System of Hydraulic Propulsion, Vice-Admiral J. H. Selwyn.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Blood,' Prof. Schäfer.
- Asiatic, 4.—Chinese Intercourse with India in the Seventh Century, Prof. Rea.
- Anthropological Institute, 8.—Artificially Deformed Skulls from Malakoff, Prof. W. H. Flower.
- Ethnological Hearings of the terms Gypsy, Zingaro, and Kono, Mr. J. Lucas.
- Civil Engineers, 8.—Comparative Endurance of Iron and Mild Steel when exposed to Corrosive Influences, Mr. D. Phillips.
- Wed. Literature, 8.—The Genuine and the Spurious in the Eddic Mythology, I. Myths of Death and of the Other World, Mr. C. F. Keary.
- Geological, 8.—Upper Greensands and Chloritic Marl of the Isle of Wight, Mr. C. Parkinson; Flow of an Ice-sheet, and its connexion with Glacial Phenomena in Britain, Mr. C. Reid; 'Sollicap Motion,' Dr. R. W. Copinger.

- Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—Increasing Number of Deaths from Explosions, with an Examination of the Causes, Mr. C. Walford.
- Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—Ornament, Mr. H. H. Statham.
- Royal, 4.
- London Institution, 7.—The History of the 'Suite,' Mr. E. Pauer.
- Telegraph Engineers, 8.
- Society of Arts, 8.—Future Development of Electrical Appliances, Prof. J. Perry.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.—Prehistoric and other Remains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, Mr. R. S. Ferguson; 'Causes of Decay in Ancient Buildings,' Mr. F. O. Hutchinson.
- Fri. United Service Institution, 3.—Out-posts, illustrated by the Systems followed in Continental Armies, Lieut.-Col. A. A. H. Hale.
- Quaker Microscopical, 8.—*Oolina calida*—Does the Sponge make the Burrows? Mr. J. G. Waller.
- Society of Arts, 8.—Tenure and Cultivation of Land in India, Sir G. Campbell.
- Royal Institution, 9.—Weather and Health of London, Mr. A. Buchan.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—American Humourists, Rev. H. R. Haveris.
- Physical, 3.
- Botanic, 3.—Election of Fellows.

Science Gossip.

The secretaries of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, Mr. W. Eagle Clarke and Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, are preparing for publication 'A Handbook of Yorkshire Vertebrata.' The scope of the work will be twofold. In the first place, it will include a complete catalogue, based upon the best and latest authorities, of British vertebrate animals. Such species as are known to occur in Yorkshire will have their faunistic position and geographical distribution defined as tersely as possible, while of the rarer species lists of occurrences will be given. In the second place, these lists will be followed by tables showing the actual extent to which the distribution of the species has been actually placed on record, thus showing at one and the same time the extent of the evidence upon which the statements given in the list are based, and the blanks which still remain to be filled up in working out the distribution of the various species. For this purpose the county will be divided into districts. The birds will be undertaken by Mr. Clarke, the mammals, reptiles, and amphibians by Mr. Roebuck, and the fishes be a joint work.

MR. HENRY FOX TALBOT was essentially the originator of the first photographic process of any value in this country, and of the first process on paper which possessed any high degree of sensibility. It is pleasant to have a portrait of such a man. Up to the present time we have not possessed one. The *Photographic News* of March 11th has issued a photo-engraving, executed by M. Dujardin, of Paris, enlarged from a photograph by Mr. Moffatt, of Edinburgh, which is a fine example of photo-engraving and a life-like portrait.

It is interesting to record a triumph of engineering skill and perseverance. On Saturday, March 5th, at the Ashton Moss Colliery, in Lancashire, the main seam of coal was cut at the depth of 2,691 ft. This is the deepest pit in the United Kingdom, Rose Bridge Colliery, which was the deepest previous to this sinking, being only 2,460 ft. The temperature in the Ashton Moss Colliery at 860 yards was 78° Fahr.

M. EUGÈNE CORTAMBERT, Honorary President of the Geographical Society of Paris, and head of the Geographical Department in the National Library, is dead.

MR. J. WOODALL, M.A., is, we are informed, the President-Elect of the "Scarborough Scientific Society and Field Naturalists' Club," recently formed, and Mr. G. Massee the Secretary.

GEORGE STEPHENSON was born on the 9th of June, 1781. It has been decided to commemorate the centennial anniversary of this extraordinary man in a suitable manner. The president of the committee appointed to carry this out is Sir Robert W. Carden, M.P., and the chairman Mr. G. W. Earp, of the Midland Railway. The chief object will be to form a substantial fund for the building and support of a "George Stephenson" wing to the Railway Servants' Orphanage at Derby.

At Kirchberg, near Kremsmunster, in Austria, in a stalactite cave, the jawbone of a man with well-preserved teeth has been discovered, asso-

ciated with a large quantity of the remains of *Ursus spelæus*.

M. CERTES announces a method of colouring infusoria and anatomical specimens during life. Infusorial animals will live for from twenty to thirty hours in a weak solution of chinoline blue, which affects the cellular and not the nuclear protoplasm. This is, therefore, an elegant method of studying cell life.

FINE ARTS

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND DECORATIVE DESIGNS by Living Artists NOW OPEN. Daily, Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. R. F. McNAIL, Secretary.

MILLAIS EXHIBITION.—A LOAN COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF MR. J. E. MILLAIS, R.A., IS NOW ON VIEW at the Fine-Art Society's, 148, New Bond Street.—Admission, 1s.; Notes on Pictures, 6d.

MILLAIS EXHIBITION.—The Contributions include:—'Autumn Leaves,' 'Boyhood of Raleigh,' 'Carpenter's Shop,' 'Cherry Ripe,' 'Chill October,' 'Ferdinand and Ariel,' 'The Gambler's Wife,' 'Lorenzo and Isabella,' 'The Minuet,' 'North-West Passage,' 'Order of Release,' 'Portrait of the Painter,' 'Princes in the Tower,' 'Vale of Rest,' 'Woodman's Daughter,' 'Yeomen of the Guard,' and a New Picture, 'The Princess Elizabeth in Prison at St. James's.'

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools is NOW OPEN at THOMAS M'LEAN'S Gallery, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

DORRIS GREAT WORKS. 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'MOSES before PHARAOH,' each 33 by 22 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'A Day Dream,' 'Yeomen of the Guard,' (Lech Carron, Scotland), &c., at the DORRIS GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS OF INDIA.

THE two *kirtans*, published respectively in the *Times* of October 14th last and in the *Athenæum* of the 12th inst., taken together will probably satisfy every impartial reader that they are not inspired by any feeling of disloyalty towards our rule in India. They frankly express the deep human pain of the people at the decay of their own handicrafts, and their irritation against the innumerable formalities and petty exactions of our over-scientific system of government. But they as frankly acknowledge its substantial benefits, and there can be no serious question of the sincerity of the loyalty they breathe toward the British Crown, as the symbol of our administration and empire. Except among the mercantile classes there is, indeed, but little active loyalty toward us in India. The more bigoted of the Brahmanical priesthood still stand averse from us in sentiment, notwithstanding that their position has under our protection become surer in all that makes it of pecuniary value. The native nobility we have never attempted to conciliate, easy though the task would be; while we have deliberately gone out of our way to create disaffection throughout the peninsula by unfitting a vast body of the population, through the demoralizing influences of our eleemosynary system of education, for their hereditary occupations, without providing other employment for them; and we could never provide for them all even were every appointment in the service of the Indian Government made over to them. In short, we have devoted ourselves in India, as Austria did in Italy, almost exclusively to the promotion of the prosperity of the peasants; and we have undoubtedly secured their good will. But as we have failed in winning also the attachment of the nobility, who are the natural political leaders of the peasantry, their passive loyalty would prove as useless to us, in any attack which really threatened our supremacy in India, as was that of the peasantry of Lombardy and Venetia to Austria in the Italian war of liberation.

On the other hand, we must not dismiss these *kirtans* from our attention as the passing symptoms of a merely local outbreak of protectionist jealousy and spite. They are genuine expressions of native opinion, and far more instructive for us as the rulers of India than the files of all the vernacular newspapers put together. They express the deep and abiding

dread with which the Hindus everywhere anticipate the social and religious revolution with which they believe that they are menaced by the rapid economical development of their country under our rule. The organization of a protectionist propaganda among the village handicraftsmen of India is under no conceivable circumstances a possibility. It might be attempted in the great polytechnical cities, such as Lucknow, Benares, Agra, Lahore, Ahmedabad, and Bombay, where we find no sign of any agitation of the sort, but never among the rural communities of the Deccan. The writers of the *kirtans* are, in fact, not so much in fear of an economic as of a social and religious revolution, endangering the very existence of the race of Brahmanical Hindus. We could not look on even the imminent economic change with indifference. Already the competition of the Government goals in India has driven numbers of the hereditary caste weavers to suicide. This apart, it is also the fact that few mechanical manufactures are carried on without grievous impairment and loss of life, and without reducing the men and women engaged in them to accept too unremunerative a share of the profits of their labours. In this country particularly it is for the benefit of comparatively a few capitalists that so many weary hearts must sweat.

In torched mines and noisy factories.

Pauperism also has always been the concomitant of our modern competitive manufacturing system. In India there is no handicraft which has ever defaced a landscape, or polluted the air or any water, or caused the destruction or decay of a single human life; and although there are few millionaires anywhere, except in the seaboard cities which have been made opulent by their commerce with England, pauperism is unknown. The moral advantages also of the Indian caste and village trades-union system of carrying on the manufactures of a country are even more marked. Consider what factory life is in this country, and the life of the hop-pickers in the fair fields of Kent, and the contrast it presents to the purity and serenity of the industrial life of India. The simple reason is that the land in India is still the endowment of the democracy. It is the minute parcelling out of the land among the entire population which has weighted and steadied their economic development, and preserved the traditions of their industrial arts through so many thousands of years. The apprehended change in the landed endowment of the democracy means far more in India than we in England can sufficiently appreciate. The Hindu knows no hard-and-fast distinction between earth and heaven—between the past, the present, and the future. He views himself always as part of one eternal and undivided family, existing from the beginning of time, which he, as his most sacred duty, must do his utmost to sustain to the end of time. The most sacred anxiety, therefore, of every Hindu is to raise up descendants to himself and his progenitors, and the undivided family can necessarily be kept together in no way so certainly as by its endowment, fortified by the most stringent religious regulations, with an hereditary occupation, or other secure patrimony of any kind, under some such social system as that of the village communities of India. The universal ultimate endowment is of course the land, the national land, in which every one born on it belonging to the four Brahmanical castes has a natural share, not indeed in fee simple, which would be inconsistent with a democratic organization of society, but yet inalienable so long as the assessment on it is paid. This simply is why any circumstance which threatens to separate a Hindu from his caste and occupation, and above all from his ancestral lands, the chief guarantee of the continuity of his common and indivisible existence with his ancestry and posterity, fills him with ghostly terrors, as of the shadow of death falling on him and his family,

and is an omen of coming evil to the whole religious community of which he is an essential unit. The episode of the Sudra cultivator of Indapur, in the second *kirtan*, truthfully reflects this predominant sentiment of Hindu society. One of the most moving sights in the world is that of a Hindu family leaving its hereditary homestead. The women cling to the altar of holy basil (in attitudes which are a study for the sculptor of the full but perfectly balanced expression which the simple, unpremeditated disposition of lithe limbs can give to human despair) as if nothing could separate them from it; and when at last the family depart, the group, in composition and the deep dramatic sympathy it evokes, always recalls the scene of Æneas and the aged Anchises and Creusa and young Ascanius, with the household gods, fleeing from the flames of Troy on fire. I cannot explain this strong attachment to the holy basil plant. It is, as it were, the sacred fire—fire and incense together—of the Hindu household, and its worship, although ostensibly connected with Vishnu and Krishna, may possibly be derived from the time when we may infer (for there is no record of such a custom) that the Hindus buried their dead in the house. The plant has a most powerful diffusible fragrance. It expels malaria from almost any place in which it is thickly planted, and it may be conjectured that at some time beyond written record it was planted over the family grave in Hindu houses, and that hence partly its universal worship, and the domestic Lar, in every Hindu family, and not only because it is also sacred to Vishnu and Krishna.

In the bitter antagonism of the Hindus to Buddhism history has afforded us a foretaste of the hostility with which they must necessarily anticipate the social and religious revolution to which they believe themselves to be once more exposed. Gautama Buddha may have been, and probably was, an historical character; but it was assuredly not his preaching of itself which broke up the Brahmanical caste system in Northern and Western India during the Buddhist millennium, but, among several other potent causes, chiefly the irresistible influences of the great commerce between the Eastern and Western nations which followed on the throwing open of the Egyptian ports to free trade by Psammetichus, B.C. 671-617. But for its overpowering operation, the preaching of Gautama would have been no more than a voice crying in the wilderness, as the preaching of a countless succession of Buddhas before him had been. As this commerce went on increasing, Buddhism spread all over India, and, through the enthusiasm of Indian missionaries, throughout the East; and when it was interrupted and at last destroyed by the rise of the devastating powers of Islam, Buddhism at once declined, and Hinduism gradually reasserted itself everywhere in India, even in the teeth of the Mohammedan persecutions. While, however, the commerce of antiquity never touched the village system of India, its integrity may possibly be undermined by the infinitely greater pressure on it of the modern free trade of Europe with India. At least there are sufficient indications of its being endangered to account for the undefined sense of its approaching end which is now beginning to weigh on every thoughtful Hindu family. It is doubtful whether the Indian system of landed tenure will ever be really overthrown by the amazing solvent action of absolute free trade. The system of castes, the Hindu Pantheon, the whole Puranic paraphernalia of Hinduism, will possibly at last perish before it; but the land will probably remain with the people for ever, and with it the sublime and saving dogma of the undivided family. The dogma will preserve the land, and the land the dogma. Herein is the real hope of the everlasting salvation of Indian art. While in India the artificial creation of large landed proprietors, at the expense of the peasantry, has been attempted, it has miserably failed, and

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the obvious natural tendency of the people is to revert to the old communal village system pure and simple.

It is interesting to observe, as I have done at length in the handbook on the 'Industrial Arts of India,' recently published by the Science and Art Department, how our early commerce with India helped to complete in England a similar economic revolution to that of which the Hindus are beginning to be apprehensive in India. Many causes, acting from the earliest times, had contributed to gradually accumulate the land in this country in the possession of the few. Still one-third of the land in England was held by the peasantry down to the beginning of the seventeenth century. But just then began the great modern trade with India, and the investment of the fortunes made in it by our mercantile aristocracy in the land. The check to our manufactures was so great that they never fairly recovered from it until machinery was applied to their production. Thus, indeed, was our international and political greatness made; but thus all our traditional handicrafts, and the whole remaining body of our self-dependent peasant proprietors—the last refuge of industrial art in England—were at one stroke swept away. There can be no popular arts without popular traditions, and traditional arts can only survive among a people whose social and municipal institutions are based in perpetuity on a communal organization of their inherent right and property in the national soil, such as is secured to the people of India by the *ryotwari* tenure. This is the real endowment of the industrial arts in India. A church, an aristocracy, academies, museums, factories, and more particularly trades unions, may do much for the artistic education of a people; but they afford no adequate substitute for a landed democracy as agencies for the promotion of popular culture and contentment. The essential unit of national culture is the self-dependent family, to secure which it must be endowed, directly or indirectly, with its natural proportion of the national soil, and, it would almost seem, with a religious motive which nerves it to submit to almost any sacrifice rather than sever itself from its at once spiritual and temporal patrimony, whether in an hereditary occupation or in the land.

It has been said that although the native manufactures of India are being driven from their home markets, the hereditary handicraftsmen will be compensated by the demand which is arising for them in Europe and America. But it is the fact that while we rightly insist on forcing our own mechanical manufactures free of duty on India, we still most wrongfully tax the importations of Indian productions into this country. The French also tax them. In the interest of the Indian handicrafts I should not object to prohibitive duties on them. The art of these handicrafts is being fatally injured by even the present hampered commercial demand for them. The importer treats them exactly as if they were machine-made piece goods or raw produce. He orders them wholesale, and insists on their being delivered at a fixed rate and by a fixed time. This is the proper way of doing business in mechanical manufactures, but is destruction for handicraft arts. It is in this way that the carpet and shawl manufactures of India have been injured, and that the metal work of Benares is now in its turn being debased. The old brass and copper dishes, bowls, and gods, and other *emblemata* of Benares were never equal to those of Madras. But the exhibition of some splendid Madras and Tanjore *lotas* at Paris in 1878 directed special attention to Indian metal work, and at once created a demand for it, which the European commercial houses attempted to satisfy by wholesale importations of these so-called "Benares" and "Central India brasses," which fill so many shop windows in Paris and London. Very little of it is of genuine native design, or older in its forms and ornamentation than 1878. The old

Benares brasses were chiefly gods, set sometimes on a stand of smoothly moulded surfaces, with a back or canopy of perforated tracery. The teased, monstrous, and overbusy chasing of the new bastard brasses is altogether a modern misunderstanding of a means of effect only very sparingly and judiciously used by the braziers of Benares when left to their own traditional devices. They would never think of covering a dish all over with weak, vague scabbings, out of all sense of its utility. The uselessness of these brand-new brasses is, indeed, an infallible proof of their spuriousness, and of the European inspiration of their shapes and decoration. No Hindu, or Mohammedan either, ever made a shape to take up room in a house and serve for decoration only. There is no such thing as an Indian vase ("vawse" is the Cockney art-furniture-mongers' word for it) except in this fictitious Benares brass-work, made expressly for exportation, and fit only for the flames of Tophet. Fortunately the high import duty on Indian as on all foreign silver work will save it for some time from similar debasement.

There is, of course, no legitimate antagonism between free trade and art. They are respectively for the service of the distinct needs of human nature, and the error of seeking from the one the exclusive gifts of the other is made only by those who do not rightly know what they want.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 12th inst. the following, from different private collections:—Water-colour drawings: J. M. W. Turner, Milan Cathedral, 56*l*. J. Linnell, A Good Shepherd, 111*l*. Woodcutters, 51*l*. E. Duncan, Off the Mumbles, 53*l*. Guido Bach, An Italian Pifferaro, 68*l*. D. Cox, Brough Castle, 92*l*. Pictures: D. Roberts, Interior of a Church at Bruges, 133*l*. J. F. Lewis, An Arab Sheikh, 173*l*. T. S. Cooper, Crossing the Yorkshire Moors, 210*l*. T. Creswick, Richmond, Yorkshire, 924*l*. P. F. Poole, The Last Scene in 'King Lear,' 299*l*. Heywood Hardy, 'Noonday,' Taking the Horse to Water, 131*l*. E. Frère, A B C, 178*l*. A Rainy Day, 126*l*. J. Syer, The Timber-Wagon, 128*l*. Penrywe, North Wales, 128*l*. E. Long, Primero, Segundo y Basso Profondo, 267*l*. J. C. Hook, 'A Lullaby,' 351*l*. G. Chambers, Off Margate, 144*l*. R. Ansdell, 'Lost' and 'Found,' 215*l*. Goatherd, Gibraltar, looking into Spain, 325*l*. V. Cole, A Surrey Pastoral, 241*l*.

The same auctioneers sold on the 14th inst. the following pictures:—L. Fildes, A Venetian Fruit-seller, 157*l*. J. Tissot, The Emigrants' Return, 134*l*. Pensive Moments, 120*l*.

At the sale of Mr. Tom Taylor's pictures and drawings last week the prices were not remarkable. Schiavonetti's engraving after Wheatley's Cries of London produced 32*l*.

The sale of Mr. Wilson's pictures began at Paris on Monday, when the following were sold for francs:—Millet, La Faneuse, 23,700; L'Angelus, 160,000. Troyon, Devant Honfleur, 8,900; La Mare, 31,500; Vallée de la Sole, 17,200; La Ferme, 34,000. Jongkind, L'Ancien Campanile de Rotterdam, 4,600. Israëls, Retour par les Dunes, 7,100. Saint-Jean, Fruits, 5,800. Ziem, Crêpuscule, 3,600; Vénise, 17,500; Damahour, 6,000. Pasini, Arabes à la Chasse, 6,000. Ricard, Portrait de Femme, 4,100. Fortuny, Cour de Maison, Tanger, 5,100. Daubigny, Le Marais, 12,550. Detaille, Un Hussard, 6,000. Roybet, Le Message, 12,050. Bargul, La Sentinelle, 28,000; Joueur de Flûte, 30,000. Willems, Disceuse de Bonne Aventure, 12,500. Couture, Après le Bal Masqué, 4,900. Clays, La Zuyderzée, 6,300. Gallait, L'Oubli des Douleurs, 4,100. Ary Scheffer, Francesca da Rimini, 4,100. Leys, Intérieur Flamand, 4,900. Diaz, La Mare, 12,300; Sous la Feuillée, 16,500; Smyrnotes, 8,800; Fleurs, 3,550. J. Dupré, Mare sous Bois, grisaille, 6,000; Paysage, 3,500; Saulaie, 8,800; La Charrette de Foin, 8,800.

Eug. Delacroix, Marocain et Enfant, 7,900; Tigre surpris par un Serpent, 24,100. Th. Rousseau, Paysage, 9,700; Hameau en Normandie, 20,000. Decamps, Intérieur de Cour en Italie, 36,800; Remouleur, 10,500. Corot, Soleil Couchant, 12,000. Meissonier, Halte de Cavaliers, 125,000. The total of the first day's sale was 782,550 fr.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE exhibition of pictures by artists of the British and Foreign Schools will be opened at Mr. McLean's Gallery in the Haymarket on Monday next. On the same day Mr. Tooth's collection will be opened to the public at No. 5 in the same street.

THE private view of the exhibition of pictures by artists of the Continental Schools, French Gallery, is appointed for to-day (Saturday); the gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

MR. EYRE CROWE will probably contribute to the Royal Academy exhibition three pictures. 1. The attack on the gate of Delhi during the critical point of the Indian Mutiny, and at the moment when the explosion of a petard, laid before the walled-up gate by Lieut. Salkeld and others, is imminent. The leader of the assailants is on the shattered wooden bridge, and about to apply the match to the fuse, while some of his companions have jumped or fallen wounded into the ditch below. 2. Sir R. De Coverley seated in the Coronation Chair at Westminster, while the Spectator (Addison) and the verger are looking on. 3. "There are Sandwiches and Sandwiches," a view of Trafalgar Square, with a party of "sandwich-men" discussing their luncheons on the steps and the terrace. This is a small picture, with numerous figures, very happily composed and rich in expression.

AN exhibition of water-colour drawings, made by Mr. Tristram Ellis during his recent journey in the East, will be opened on April 18th, at the United Arts Gallery, New Bond Street. This collection, which is larger than that of the drawings of Cyprus exhibited by Mr. Ellis two years ago, illustrates Syria, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, Nineveh, Bagdad, the Euphrates Valley, and Palmyra.

SOME paintings and drawings by Mr. F. E. de St. Dalmas are on view at the Aberdeen Gallery, 7, Argyll Street, Regent Street.

THE first part of the *Transactions* of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, now ready, will contain 'The Christian Altar Architecturally Considered,' by Major Heales, F.S.A.; 'Christian Iconography,' by G. H. Birch; 'The Decorated Period,' by R. H. Carpenter; 'The Perpendicular Period,' by J. D. Sedding; 'Stone Church' in Kent, by H. R. Gough; and an account of the proceedings at recent meetings.

It is curious that just as Turner's rarely seen drawing of 'Aysgarth Force' is being exhibited in Messrs. Agnew's Gallery in Bond Street, a scheme should be on foot for destroying all the beauty of the place. The drawing is somewhat faded, but the place, spite of the neighbourhood of a railway station and a restored church, is still singularly lovely, and like what it was when Turner depicted it, though the impression he wished to convey must now be looked for in the engraving rather than in the drawing. The North-Eastern Railway Company has already made a line on the side of the hill above it, which cuts off a corner of the pretty hazel wood that slopes down to the lower fall. Now, the Skipton and Kettlewell Railway Company proposes to make an opposition line, which will cross the river Yore by an iron bridge 60 ft. high directly above the upper fall, and be carried along the river close to the lower fall (Turner's subject). The lovely Freeholders' Wood beside it will be cut into ribbons by the two lines which will then pass through it, and will also be made to supply a site for a

junction and large coal dépôt. The Freeholders' Wood is common land. Let us hope that some voices may be raised to protect it. The line finds little favour in the neighbourhood, because it is considered to be unnecessary, and also because so much destruction of natural beauty is involved in its construction.

The death is announced of Mr. Fairless Barber, who was the main instrument in the foundation of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, to which he acted as honorary secretary up to the time of his death.

A GREAT effort is being made by the Kyrle Society to provide a park or recreation ground for Paddington, which has a population of upwards of 100,000, consisting chiefly of the working classes, who have nothing of the kind within their reach nearer than Kensington Gardens and Regent's Park. The portion of land which the Kyrle Society wishes to rescue from the grasp of the builders to devote to the sanitary requirements of this district lies between Portdown Road, Sherland Road, and Sutherland Gardens. The cost of acquiring it is estimated at 300,000*l.*, and the society hopes to raise a sufficient sum to enable it to approach the Metropolitan Board of Works and urge that body to co-operate in acquiring this land for the public benefit. The Lord Mayor has agreed to convene a public meeting at the Mansion House to call attention to this subject.

The French authorities have asked for a grant of 205,000 francs in order to enable them to restore certain pictures in the palaces at Fontainebleau and Versailles. In the former building it is intended to restore the Salle Henri II., the Galerie François I., and the staircase, together with the paintings of Rosso and Primaticcio. At Versailles they intend to restore the ceiling of the Salon d'Hercule, painted by Lemoyne in 1736.

THE Société Française d'Archéologie will hold a congress this year, from the 28th of June to the 3rd of July, at Vannes, Morbihan, under the presidency of M. Léon Palustre, director of the society. Considerable attention will be given to the archaeology of Brittany. MM. l'Abbé Laco and Le Gall de Kerlinou, of Vannes, are the secretaries, to whom letters should be addressed by those wishing to take part in the congress.

ANOTHER chamber with the mystical cow and the description of the destruction of mankind has been discovered at Thebes. A tomb recently discovered has furnished some amulets, but twelve mummy cases found in it are said to have been broken up.

THE following paintings have lately been placed in the Luxembourg:—The two large landscapes by Dupré which, as we have already noted, the State has bought at great prices, 50,000 francs each; 'Les Dernières Rebelles,' by M. B. Constant; 'Le Ruisseau du Puits Noir,' by Courbet; 'Madame Roland,' by M. Goupil; 'Le Repos du Modèle,' by M. Dantan; a large decorative composition by M. Lerolle; and 'Cain,' by M. Cormon, a picture which at the last Salon chilled the blood of thousands. Among the newly placed sculptures are M. Guillaume's 'Moissonneur' and 'L'Enfant au Coq,' by M. Falguière.

AMONG contributions to the next Salon the French papers promise the following pictures:—Two portraits by M. Dubufe fils; 'Le Soir' and 'Portrait de M. de Neuville,' by M. Duez; 'Un Porteur de Dépêches' and 'La Cimetière de St. Privat,' by M. de Neuville; the design for the ceiling of the Cour de Cassation, by M. Paul Baudry; 'Jeune Mère allaitant son Enfant,' by M. E. Lévy; and 'Le Mariage Civil,' by M. Gervex.

M. LHUILLIER is engraving for Mr. Lefèvre the capital little "upright" picture by Mr. Eyre Crowe called 'Brothers of the Brush,' which represents house painters working on the front of a building. It was lately shown in

Messrs. Agnew & Son's Gallery, and was formerly in the Royal Academy exhibition.

MUSIC

LAMOREUX ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—SECOND CONCERT. St. James's Hall, on TUESDAY NEXT, March 22nd, at 8 o'clock, under the patronage of his Excellency the French Ambassador, M. Chaillet-Lacour, and in Aid of the Fund for the French Hospital and Dispensary. —Vocalist, Madame Brunet-Lafleur; Madame Montigny-Rénaury (Pianoforte), and M. Sainon (Violin). Orchestra of One Hundred Performers. Conductor, M. Charles Lamoureux. Leader, M. Sainon. —Stalls, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Balcony, 5*s.*; Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*—Tickets may be obtained at the usual Agents; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and at the French Hospital, Leicester Place, Leicester Square.

LAMOREUX CONCERTS.—PROGRAMME of the SECOND CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT:—NOUVELLE SUITE D'ORCHESTRE (Massenet); DANSE MACABRE, Poème Symphonique (C. Saint-Saëns); Violon Obligato, M. Sainon; AIR D'ARMIDE (Gluck); Madame Brunet-Lafleur; OUVERTURE de 'Sigurd' (E. Reyer); CONCERTO pour Piano (Ch. M. Widor); Madame Montigny-Rénaury; ANDANTE in the Symphonie Romantique (V. Juncades); RAPSONDIE for Orchestra (Edvard Lalo); AIR de 'Fernand Cortez' (Spontini); Madame Brunet-Lafleur; SYLVIA (Ballet), Suite d'Orchestre (Léo Delibes).

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Philharmonic Society, Berlioz's 'Romeo et Juliette.'

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday Concerts.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—M. Lamoureux's First Concert.

It would not be difficult to dwell in a spirit of satire on the policy of the Philharmonic Society with regard to Hector Berlioz. But for efforts made in other directions, the result of which is at the present moment a wide-spread interest in, and admiration for, the works of the great French musician, our lethargic Society would probably have let many years elapse without permitting his name to appear in their programmes. Strangely enough, the tardy recognition of his genius in this country is due neither to English nor French initiative, but to the labours of Messrs. Halle, Manns, and Ganz, all of them Germans by birth. Let it suffice, however, that, although the Philharmonic directors would not lead, they have proved themselves willing to follow, and the production under their auspices of the 'Romeo and Juliet' Symphony will stand out as a notable event in the history of the Society. This extraordinary work received some scanty measure of approval even during the composer's life. It met with a cordial reception on its original production at the Paris Conservatoire in 1839; performances were subsequently given with success in Germany, and a portion of it was heard under the personal direction of Berlioz at the New Philharmonic Concerts in 1852, the result being surprisingly favourable. That this initial success was never followed up until the present time is due, without doubt, to the enormous difficulties of the work, difficulties which the composer thought would be an insuperable bar to its performance in this country, where, as he said, the needful rehearsals were impossible. He modified this view after his Exeter Hall experience, and he is neither the first nor the last foreign musician who has expressed astonishment at the satisfactory renderings by English orchestras of arduous works after what would be deemed abroad most inadequate preparation.

In criticizing Berlioz's dramatic symphony we are denied the advantage of any standard of comparison. The work is wholly unique, and must therefore stand or fall on its own merits. It is scarcely just to the composer to complain because from a dramatic point of view there is much in it that is inconsistent and even ineffective. Although it is programme music of the most rigid type, there is no more pretence at making it illustrate a connected story than there is in the 'Harold en Italie.' Berlioz was inflamed

at the time by a burning enthusiasm for Shakespeare, and has sought to depict his own impressions of the matchless love-tragedy in his own way, which was even fervid and to a certain extent rhapsodical. Opinions may differ, however, as to the wisdom of introducing the vocal element, and it forces the hearer against his will to regard the music from the point of view of opera or oratorio. The composer says that he has portrayed the scenes of ecstatic passion, despair, and death by means of the orchestra alone, because instrumental language is incomparably more rich, varied, and powerful than that of ordinary words. Let us see what we should lose if the vocal numbers were altogether eliminated. The choral recitatives have no beauty in themselves, and are unnecessary, because the story is universally familiar. The *scherezatto* on Mab, clever as it is, might be spared, because we have the subsequent instrumental movement on the same subject. The concerted *finale* is essentially operatic, and would be infinitely more effective on the stage than in the concert-room. There remain the lovely contralto couplets, "Premiers transports," the piquant chorus, reminiscent of the ball, "Où! Capulets, bon soir!" and the very poetically conceived dirge, "Jetez les fleurs." These are all of great service to the general design of the work, and could not be dispensed with, save at considerable cost and detriment to the composer. Nevertheless, it is in the instrumental portions of the "symphony" that Berlioz most effectually proves his right to the foremost place among composers of programme music. The introduction, descriptive of the "combats, tumults, intervention of the Prince," gives a very vivid idea of the scene, the dramatic instinct of the composer proving, of course, of the highest service in such a situation. The number entitled "Romeo alone, grand fête of the Capulets," contains some splendid music, the earlier portion, descriptive of the amorous reflections of the young Veronese, being to our mind the most successful. The festive music is brilliant, and the intrusion of the love motives happily conceived, but the whole is not free from a suspicion of labour. At least such was the impression received on a first hearing, but any opinions so given must necessarily be tentative. In the subsequent "Scène d'amour," Berlioz soars into regions unattainable save by musicians of the rarest genius. Having prepared his hearers in the most felicitous manner by the receding voices of the youthful Capulets, he abandons himself to the sole object of painting in the most glowing and resplendent manner the absorbing passion of the lovers. In doing this he disdains form, symmetry, and rhythm. His music flows along like an improvisation—a rhapsody some will say—taking no heed of what has gone before or what is to follow, but never relaxing in its emotional fervour, and ever heightened in its effect by the gorgeous wealth of orchestral colour which Berlioz knew so well how to employ. It is difficult to resist the idea that Wagner must have been influenced by this movement when writing his introduction to 'Tristan und Isolde.' There is no resemblance in the details, but Wagner has employed a similarly unfettered style, and a phrase in the "Liebestrank" motive recalls one in the "Scène d'amour" of Berlioz. But

to convey any definite idea of this extraordinary composition by mere words is impracticable. Not less wonderfully original is the *scherzo*, "Queen Mab, or the Fairy of Dreams." One of the most striking characteristics of Berlioz is the entire freedom of thought shown in his music. At the time of writing this movement he must have been acquainted with the *scherzi* of Beethoven and with some of those of Mendelssohn, but no trace of the influence of either of these composers is observable. The effect is wholly novel, and is won by novel means. He employs small antique cymbals, the harmonics of the harp, four horns in different keys, four bassoons, and two pairs of drums; and his directions to the players are curiously minute and exact. We must pass over the last intensely dramatic orchestral movement, entitled "Romeo at the tomb of the Capulets," merely pausing to quote the composer's words regarding this section of the work. "The public," he says, "has no imagination; the pieces which appeal solely to the imagination have, therefore, no public. The following instrumental scene is in this case, and I think it will be necessary to suppress it, except when the symphony is performed before a select audience, to whom Garrick's version of the fifth act is familiar; that is to say, it should be withdrawn in ninety-nine out of a hundred instances." This explanation disposes of the charge of forgetfulness or inconsistency brought against Berlioz for reverting to the original *dénouement* in the concerted *finale*. We shall have more than one opportunity of making whatever further comment may seem needful concerning the 'Romeo and Juliet' Symphony. A few words on the performance of Thursday week alone remain to be said at the present time. In justice to Mr. Cusins it must be allowed that the earnest endeavours he had made to secure a satisfactory rendering were fully apparent. The earlier numbers went with machine-like accuracy, and only towards the end were there any grave errors to be noted. Unfortunately very much more than this is wanted for the realization of the composer's ideas. It is something, doubtless, to have fairly grappled with the enormous difficulties of the score, but in the more delicate matters of phrasing and balance of tone in somewhat complex passages there was much to be desired, and that undefinable sense of mastery over the spirit as well as the letter of such emotional music which only a true conductor can transfer from himself to his forces was altogether absent. The coarseness and want of intelligence were at times painful, the "Queen Mab" *scherzo* suffering, perhaps, as much as any other movement from these causes. The orchestra of one hundred players was of the finest possible material, and the South London Choir—who, by the way, sang from the Tonic Sol-fa notation—only needed more power to be thoroughly satisfactory. The soloists had comparatively little to do. Madame Patey sang the contralto air with much expression, though it proved rather trying to her voice, and Mr. F. Boyle and Mr. F. King were quite efficient in the tenor and bass music. In the second part, Mr. Eugene D'Albert repeated his fine performance of Schumann's Piano-forte Concerto, and the overtures 'Coriolan'

and 'Der Freischütz' opened and closed the concert.

When from time to time intelligence reaches this country of the production of some interesting orchestral work abroad, musicians look forward with confidence to a speedy opportunity of hearing it at the Crystal Palace Saturday concerts. By thus keeping us *en rapport* with some of the principal musical events of the Continent, these concerts possess a special value which it would be well to preserve, though occasionally it may compel the audiences to pass *un mauvais quart d'heure*. Last July a symphony competition was held at Turin, and the prize was won by Signor Uberto Bandini, who had no less than eighty-six rivals. It is evident that the rules of the competition were not stringent as to form, for the prize work is in two movements only—*andante sostenuto* leading to *allegro vivo*—and the term concert overture would be most applicable to it, though symphonic poem is certainly more ambitious and high-sounding. Signor Bandini has founded his piece on Bürger's ballad of 'Lenore,' which Herr Raff has illustrated so effectively in his Fifth Symphony in E. This fact can scarcely have been without weight with the Turin authorities, and one is driven to the conclusion that the other eighty-six scores must have been singularly weak. The composer of 'Eleonora' shows some cleverness in his treatment of the orchestra, and, as he is only twenty-one years of age, it is not unreasonable to indulge in a favourable augury as to his future. More than this it is impossible to say at present. The symphony of the day was Schubert's in C, No. 6, a remarkably bright and genial work, and thoroughly Schubertian in style. It was written early in 1818, when the prospects of the gifted but neglected composer were beginning slowly to brighten. Herr Barth rendered Beethoven's Piano-forte Concerto in C in his cold but sound and generally unimpeachable manner, and the vocalists were Madame Patey and Mr. F. Boyle.

It is very seldom that a programme is submitted to the public containing so large a proportion of novelties as were brought forward at the first of M. Lamoureux's orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall last Tuesday evening. Not less than five numbers were announced as given for the first time in England. The pressure upon our space this week renders it impossible to deal with the concert at the length its merits would warrant; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the principal points of the performance. First of all, it must be said that M. Lamoureux showed himself a conductor of decidedly more than average ability. He had, it is true, an excellent band under his control; but recent experience has shown only too plainly that an indifferent conductor, even with a first-class band, can go far to ruin a performance. M. Lamoureux's beat is clear and decided; and from the commencement of the concert it was quite evident that he had his forces well in hand, and that he possesses the power indispensable to a conductor, of imparting his own feeling of the music to his orchestra. Better playing has not been heard than at this concert. Of Berlioz's tolerably familiar overture to 'Le Carnaval Romain,' which opened the concert, it will suffice to say that

it was admirably rendered. The following item, Gouvy's Symphony in E, had not before been given in England. The composer, one of the most distinguished of living French musicians, was till Tuesday absolutely unknown in this country, though he has written five symphonies besides other important works. The Symphony in E, given at this concert, may be pronounced a hybrid work, combining French lightness and piquancy in its themes with German thoroughness and musicianly style in their treatment. While the work cannot be ranked with the symphonies of Beethoven, Schubert, or Schumann, it has a peculiar charm of its own, from the freshness and grace of its ideas, and was well worthy of its place in the programme. It was played to perfection, and warmly received. Lalo's clever but eccentric 'Symphonie Espagnole' has been previously played here more than once by Señor Sarasate, and can, therefore, hardly be considered a novelty. The solo part on Tuesday was excellently given by M. Sainton. A *scena*, 'Aurore,' for contralto voice with orchestra, by M. Benjamin Godard, was most charmingly sung by Madame Patey. It is interesting as a piece of clever tone-colouring, but the incessant and frequently abrupt modulations sounded (at least on a first hearing) somewhat forced. A "Rêverie du Soir" from M. Saint-Saëns's 'Suite Algérienne' proved of no special value; but the following number, the delicious duet, "Nuit paisible et sereine," from Berlioz's 'Béatrice et Bénédict,' was undoubtedly the gem of the concert. The melodies are perfectly simple, yet without a tinge of commonplace, and supported by an under-current of accompaniment for the orchestra which, while never obscuring the voice parts, adds greatly to their charm. The duet was exquisitely sung by Madame Brunet-Lafleur, a lady with a very fine voice and dramatic style, and Madame Patey. The selection from M. Massenet's 'Érinnyes,' was announced as "for the first time in England," but at least some of the movements have been heard at the Crystal Palace. It is unequal in merit, very pleasing in some parts, while others are merely *bizarre*. An air from Reyer's 'La Statue' and the Hungarian March from Berlioz's 'Faust' completed a programme the only fault of which was that it was rather long. The second concert, which is fully as interesting as the first, is to be given on Tuesday next.

Musical Gossip.

A CONCERT of the Sacred Harmonic Society, which was postponed from January 21st, will be given at St. James's Hall on Friday next, March 25th. Handel's coronation anthem, 'The King shall Rejoice,' Cherubini's 'Requiem,' and Mendelssohn's 'Athalie,' will constitute the programme. Miss Catherine Penna, Miss Jessie Jones, and Miss Orridge will be the vocalists, and Mr. Charles Fry will recite the illustrative verses.

MR. JOHN BOOSEY'S fourteenth Ballad Concert, the last but two of the present series, was given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening.

LAST Thursday being St. Patrick's Day, a grand Irish festival was given at the Royal Albert Hall, under the direction of Mr. William Carter.

PROF. MACFARREN'S cantata 'The Lady of the Lake' is to be performed at the Holborn Town Hall next Monday evening.

MR. J. S. CURWEN, President of the Tonic Sol-fa College, has just returned from a series of conferences with friends and teachers of the system in Bradford, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham. The reports of the progress of the movement have been most satisfactory. Mr. Curwen called attention to the fact that out of the last 7,400 musical certificates granted by the Tonic Sol-fa College, 5,081, or close upon two-thirds, included an examination in sight-singing from the ordinary staff notation, thus proving to what an extent the movement trains singers and students of the old notation.

MR. HARWARD TURNER's second Chamber Concert at the Beethoven Rooms, given on Thursday last, included as the chief items of its programme Mozart's Piano Quartet in c minor, a Romance for violin by Alfred Holmes, and Beethoven's great Quartet in c sharp minor.

A MERE formal record is all that can be given concerning the Popular Concerts of Saturday and Monday. Mozart's Quartet in d minor, No. 2, Schumann's 'Faschingsschwank,' Locatelli's Violoncello Sonata in d, and a selection of Brahms's Hungarian Dances were the principal items on Saturday; and Schubert's Quintet in c, Op. 163, Beethoven's Sonata in A, Op. 101, and Haydn's Quartet in c, Op. 33, No. 3, on Monday. Madame Schumann was the pianist on both occasions. Mr. F. King was the vocalist on Saturday and Miss Santley on Monday.

THE present series of Mr. Charles Halle's concerts at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, was brought to a close last Thursday week by a performance of Berlioz's 'Faust.' The concluding concert being the 500th given by Mr. Halle, the opportunity was taken by the members of his orchestra to present him with an address and a handsome testimonial, consisting of a claret jug and a pair of silver goblets.

THE production of M. Gounod's 'Tribut de Zamora' stands fixed at present for Wednesday, the 30th inst., but, judging from past experience, some further delay seems highly probable. Numerous and important changes have been made, not only in the score, but in the libretto, and M. Gounod seems to be hardly less fastidious with regard to his new work than was Meyerbeer in the case of 'Les Huguenots' and 'Le Pardon de Plœrmel.'

MEYERBEER'S 'Pardon de Plœrmel' (better known in this country as 'Dinorah') is in preparation at the Opéra Comique, Paris. The principal part is to be sustained by Mlle. Marie Vanzandt, for whom M. Jules Barbier is making a translation of the Italian recitatives which Meyerbeer wrote for Madame Carvalho when the work was given in London.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

VAUDEVILLE.—'Tom Pinch,' a Comedy in Three Acts, from 'Martin Chuzzlewit.' By Joseph J. Dilley and Lewis Clifton.

ADÉLPHI.—'Michael Strogoff,' a Drama in a Prologue and Five Acts. Written by D'Ennery and Jules Verne. Adapted by H. J. Byron.

DRAMATIC art is very slightly concerned with the two theatrical novelties that have within the last few days been put upon the stage. Adaptations from Dickens form a class to themselves. Neither interest nor intelligibility of plot is essential to their success, and they may without fear of consequences violate the most elementary rules of dramatic composition. To one unfamiliar with the story of 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' 'Tom Pinch,' a dramatic version by Messrs. Dilley and Clifton of a portion of its intrigue, produced at the Vaudeville, would be unintelligible. So widespread appears, however, to be the required knowledge, the

omissions of the dramatists are supplied by the public, and the slightest suggestion of character is accepted as adequate to revive memories that are never remote. So long as this result is obtained there is no more to be said. A burden of responsibility heavier than is assumed by the adapters falls upon the exponent. He it is who has to give the character set before him such appearance of resemblance to the figure in the original novel as he can communicate. Very moderate success in this effort appears adequate to stimulate the public, which is only too happy to piece out imperfections. Practically, then, the heaviest burden borne by any one concerned in or with the representation is that with which the public charges itself. A character like Mercy Pecksniff thus appears in the first act, is hailed with delight, and disappears at once from the action; other characters who have nothing whatever to do are introduced, in much the same spirit as a popular actor for whom there is no need is engaged in a theatre because the name will look well in the bills. Of the performance of the various characters from 'Martin Chuzzlewit' who are introduced, the best is the Pecksniff of Mr. Farren. The hard style of the actor suits the rôle, and the performance has just that amount of caricature Dickens himself indicates and no more. Mr. Thorne looks Tom Pinch, and Mr. Maclean succeeds in imparting vitality and *vraisemblance* to the shadowy and ill-defined character of Martin Chuzzlewit the elder. The female characters are fairly sustained, though those that in the novel appear colourless gain no colour, nor is there any diminution of the extravagance of those which most nearly approach farce. It is too much to expect actors to correct what is faulty in the original. A realization of the quaint types of womanhood which Dickens conceived is all the exponents are asked to present or, perhaps, justified in presenting.

Like the previous adaptations from the stories of M. Verne which have found their way from the French stage on to the English, 'Michael Strogoff' is a melo-drama of the most pronounced type. The share of the scene-painter is greater than that of author or actor. Every variety of spectacular display is, of course, introduced, with the effect of delighting the public. Battle-fields heaped with the slain, gipsy dances in Russian palaces, and destruction by flame of Russian cities succeed one another, and provoke endless manifestations of approval. Then there is a panorama, the effect of which is curious, since a boat is seen to glide down a stream, one bank of which passes rapidly away, while the other remains stationary, as though it formed a species of pivot. Knoutings of women commenced but not carried out, processions, dances, terrific combats, and an absolutely unprecedented amount of musketry are introduced, and the delight of the playgoer augments with each succeeding scene. The public, however, is careful to separate the authors and the actors from the scenery. While for the latter it has nothing but approval, more than one of the actors is received with derision, and the comic business and the comic dialogue of the piece provoke some protest. Very funny are many of Mr. Byron's jokes. They are, however, not

seldom completely out of place. In one case Mr. Byron himself, addressing Russians, institutes a comparison between Siberian roads and Prince's skating-rink. Presenting an English newspaper correspondent, Mr. Byron plays off upon a French correspondent tricks which are highly comic and scarcely less criminal. That the Frenchman should be always the victim and the Englishman always the victor, is perhaps to be expected in a play appealing to a general audience. It is a little astonishing, however, to see us return to the comic Frenchman of former days, intended only as a foil to the Briton. Since the days of national animosities that type appeared to have been banished from the stage. Mr. Byron delivers his own jokes in a way which can scarcely be described, but which certainly gives them as much point as they are capable of receiving. We are glad to see him back on the stage, and for the sake of seeing him back we are disposed to pardon him even such deep-laid schemes as writing his correspondence with a red pencil for the sake of saying that he wrote his work to be read, and substituting for the name of England that of Great Britain (as an island) in order to point out the difference between it and Little Britain. Mr. Byron acted in his own style the part he assigned himself, and Miss Gerard, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Mrs. Bernard Beere, Mr. Irish, Mr. Fernandez, and Mr. Charles Warner played in satisfactory style. The fact that Mr. Warner hurt himself with a knife during the first performance shows how necessary it is that weapons used on the stage should be blunt and pointless.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE WORLD' has been revived at Drury Lane. It is preceded by a dramatic absurdity by Messrs. E. Rose and A. Harris, entitled 'The Stores.' This trifle, which aims at satirizing the co-operative stores after the fashion in which, in 'Trial by Jury,' Mr. Gilbert satirized actions for breach of promise of marriage, is received with favour. The principal performers are Messrs. Pelham and Cox, and Miss Corri. M. Bucalossi supplies the music.

MRS. KENDAL resumed on Saturday last her performance in 'The Money Spinner,' but left to Mrs. Gaston Murray the part of Anne Carew, in 'A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing.' Her recovery, considering the severity of the injuries inflicted, has been rapid. It is a matter on which the playgoer is to be congratulated.

THE one novelty Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt is likely to play during her forthcoming engagement at the Gaiety is Marguerite Gautier in 'La Dame aux Camélias.'

THE 'Alsace' of MM. Erckmann-Chatelain, the presentation of which has been prohibited, is to be published by M. Calmann Lévy.

Mlle. THOLER, who has returned from St. Petersburg and resumed her position in the Comédie Française, has played in 'Les Fausses Confidences' of Marivaux, revived especially for her, the rôle of Araminte, which has not been assumed since the retirement of Madame Arnould-Plessy.

'LES NOCES D'ARGENT' of MM. Bernard and H. Crisafulli, produced at the Athénée Comique, is less amusing than pieces of a similar type produced at the same or rival theatres. It is, however, no less indecent. MM. Montrouge and Allart and Madame Macé-Montrouge sustain the principal rôles.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. C. L.—J. S. N.—J. W. M.—R. D.—received.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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